

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1972

Established 1837

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Windy, occasional showers. Temp. 52-59 (12-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 49-56 (9-4).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-58 (11-14).
CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-58 (11-14).
LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-58 (11-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

o. 27,757

Quake Damages 30 Iran Villages; Up to 4,000 Dead

TEHRAN, April 10 (AP).—A large-scale rescue operation was set in motion today after an earthquake heavily damaged 30 villages. It was the country's worst quake since 58, when more than 10,000 people died.

The earthquake was so devastating and has leveled so many villages that it will take days to find out the death toll, Gov. Amouchehr Piroos of Pars Province said.

Unofficial estimates said the toll might be as high as 4,000, many of them women and children still abed when the quake struck 3:30 a.m.



Roy Jenkins

Jenkins Quits Labor Post to Support EEC

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, April 10 (AP).—The Labor party's leadership split opened today when Roy Jenkins resigned as deputy leader, in a revolt against the party's position to British entry into the European Economic Community.

The decision by Mr. Jenkins, a long supporter of British membership in the EEC, represented a sharp rebuke for Harold Wilson, the party's leader. Mr. Wilson, who had been in the cabinet since 1964, had been in the cabinet since 1964.

Mr. Jenkins, a long supporter of British membership in the EEC, represented a sharp rebuke for Harold Wilson, the party's leader. Mr. Wilson, who had been in the cabinet since 1964, had been in the cabinet since 1964.

New tremors rocked the region at 4 p.m., an official of the Red Lion and Sun charity organization reported, and a freak sunspot cut radio communications with Tehran.

A Red Lion spokesman said four hours later that all efforts to reestablish contact with the region had failed.

Barbaric Gov. Piroos, who flew to the scene from Shiraz by helicopter immediately after the earthquake, said in a telephone interview, "I found 20 to 30 villages that were leveled or heavily damaged" in a two-hour flight over the epicenter.

He landed at the village of Qeer, where "those who survived were either still in a state of shock or cried for their loved ones."

The area surrounding Qeer contains numerous scattered villages with a total population of roughly 20,000; most of whom live in mud-brick dwellings prone to collapse in a tremor in this earthquake-belt area.

The quake struck at a time when most men of the predominantly agricultural region were already on their way to work in the fields, leaving sleeping families behind.

Officials in Shiraz and Tehran began immediate rescue efforts. Prince Mahmoud Reza, who was visiting the area, was assigned by the Shah to take overall charge of the operation.

Army engineering units from Shiraz began moving into the area to maintain the water supply and re-establish road and radio communications.

The quake area is only 120 miles from Persepolis, which was the site of Iran's celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the monarchy last October.

"This is one of the biggest earthquakes ever to hit Iran," a spokesman for Tehran University's Geophysics Institute said. It registered a magnitude of 7 and intensity of 9.5 on the Richter scale.

In 1968 an earthquake with a magnitude of 7 and an intensity of 8.7 killed more than 10,000 in eastern Iran.

Frenchman at UN Is Robbed in N.Y.
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 10 (AP).—A French delegate to a UN science meeting was robbed as he entered a New York City building to dine, the French mission said today.

Guy Scalabre, mission counselor, said Prof. Pierre V. Anger, an expert on the Committee on Science and Technology, was struck and had his money taken at the entrance to a building on Madison Avenue, in one of Manhattan's best neighborhoods.

Mr. Scalabre told the UN Committee on Host Country Relations that it was the sixth such attack on members of the French mission in mid-Manhattan in the last 18 months.

Police in Gunfight at Abductors' Hideout
BUENOS AIRES, April 10 (AP).—Police in Buenos Aires today shot dead a man in a gunfight with police at the entrance to a hideout where he was being held, police sources said.

A police spokesman said the 37-year-old man, executive of the company that had been in the hideout for several days, was shot dead in a gunfight with police at the entrance to a hideout where he was being held, police sources said.

The police car had drawn up at the door of their hideout in a working-class district in southwest Buenos Aires.

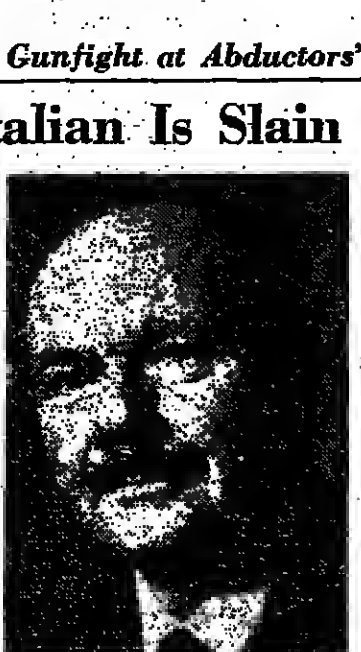
Two policemen were wounded, one seriously, in the gunfight, and the kidnappers escaped before reinforcements arrived, the police spokesman said.

When the reinforcements arrived, they found the body of Mr. Sallustro lying on a double bed in one of the rooms of the house in the Villa Lugano district near Buenos Aires' municipal car race track.

Mr. Sallustro's death came only hours after a prominent army general officer, Maj. Gen. Juan Carlos Sanchez, 49, was shot dead in a street ambush in Rosario, Argentina's second largest city. The general's assassination was attributed, in an army communiqué, also to left-wing urban guerrillas. (Story on Page 4.)

Mr. Sallustro, the managing director of Fiat-Concord, was kidnapped on March 21 by the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which demanded a \$1-million ransom.

The ERP said Mr. Sallustro was under "sentence" of death for alleged economic exploitation and repression of workers. But

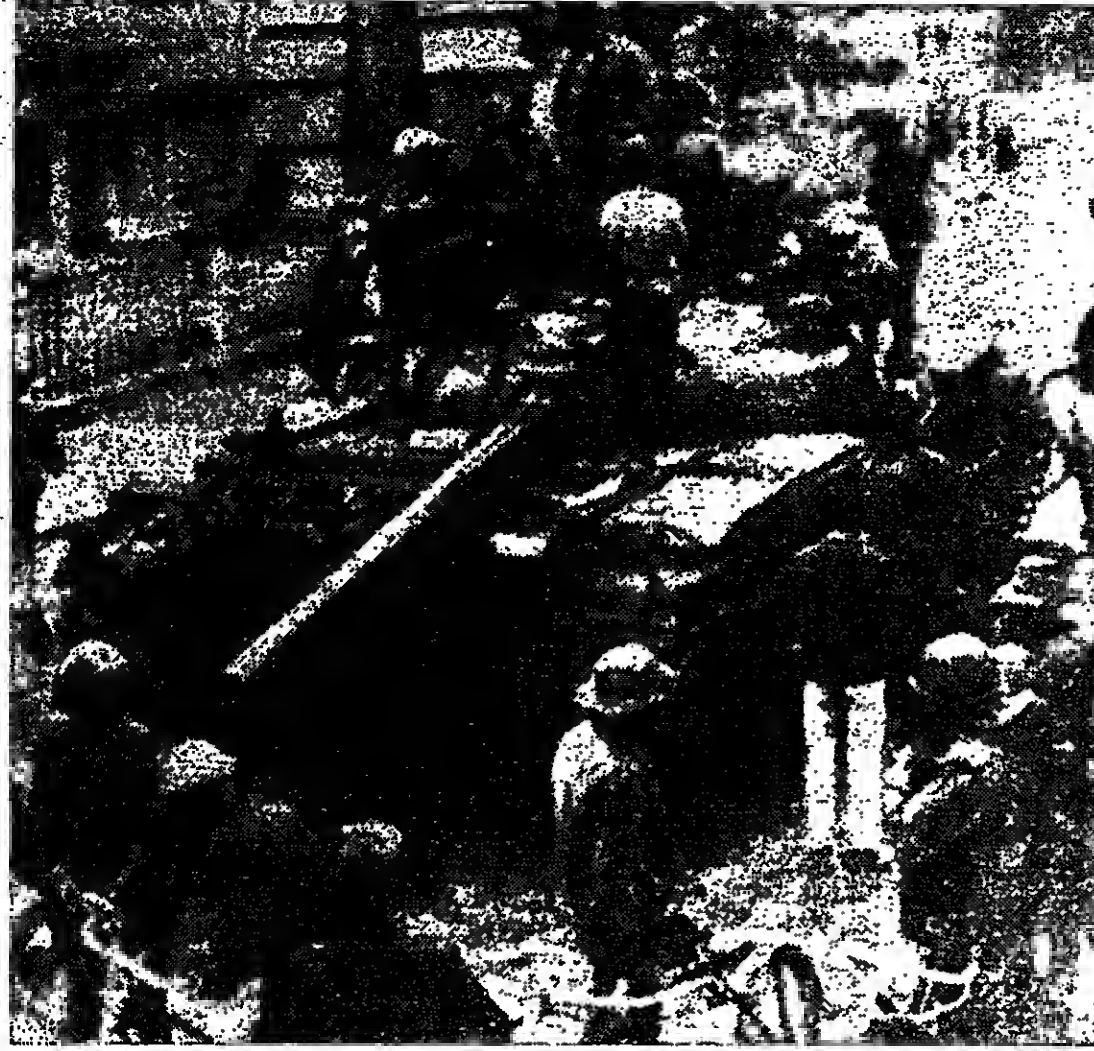


Oberdan Sallustro

attributed, in an army communiqué, also to left-wing urban guerrillas. (Story on Page 4.)

Mr. Sallustro, the managing director of Fiat-Concord, was kidnapped on March 21 by the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which demanded a \$1-million ransom.

The ERP said Mr. Sallustro was under "sentence" of death for alleged economic exploitation and repression of workers. But



CAPTURED—South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians looking over Soviet-made T-54 tank in Quang Tri yesterday. It was captured from North Vietnamese near Dong Ha.

In Search of Suspect's Utah Home \$500,000 Skyjack Ransom Found..

SALT LAKE CITY, April 10 (UPI).—The FBI today announced the seizure of \$499,970 from the home of the sky-jacking suspect held for the hijacking Friday of a United Air Lines jetliner—a skyjacking that involved a half-million-dollar ransom.

The disclosure came in a report submitted by the FBI to a U.S. magistrate on the results of a search yesterday of the Provo, Utah, home of Richard Floyd McCoy Jr., 29, a Vietnam war veteran, a skyjacker in law enforcement at Brigham Young University.

Agents dug up Mr. McCoy's backyard during the search, but the money was found in a box taken from his brick home. Among other items reported seized at the home were:

- A green military-type flight suit with two aerial flare cartridges in the pockets, and a second flight suit.
- A blue and white parachute with red trim and a black parachute harness.
- Two helmets, one of the crash type and one of the military jump type.
- A pistol and holster and clothing, which were in the box with the money.

The armed hijacker took over a United Boeing-727 jet carrying 95 persons after it took off Friday afternoon from Denver on a flight from Newark, N.J., to Los Angeles. He forced a detour to San Francisco, where United delivered to him the \$500,000 ransom—a record payment in a domestic U.S. skyjacking—and he released the 95 other passengers.

He made the pilot take off for an unknown destination and

...As FBI Thwarts Another, Similar Airline Ransom Plot

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 10 (UPI).—A young man wearing Navy fatigues was subdued by FBI agents at Lindbergh International Airport here last night when he was lured down a stairway from a plane he attempted to hijack.

Authorities said the hijacker had demanded \$500,000 in ransom and four parachutes and had directed the aircraft to fly toward Miami after refueling at San Diego. He said he had a hand grenade.

Agents took the man into custody as the Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing-727 was being refueled in an area near the airport control tower. They identified him as Stanley Harlan Speck, 31, of San Francisco.

The hijacker had released the 82 passengers aboard the plane, Flight 942 from Oakland, Calif., about an hour after it landed here shortly before 8 p.m. He was arrested minutes later.

The seven crew members remained aboard the aircraft, officials said.

The hijacker was subdued only hours after the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested another young man in Provo, Utah, who had allegedly escaped with \$500,000 after hijacking a United Air Lines jet Friday and parachuting from the aircraft over Utah.

Richard Floyd McCoy Jr., 29, was charged with air piracy in that case.

Airline officials said the San Diego hijacker, a tall, husky man with shoulder-length blond hair, went into a rest room at the rear of the plane about 15 minutes before it landed here. When he emerged, he handed a note to a stewardess announcing the hijack and stating his demands.

Radio Message
The flight captain, Arthur Steek, radioed ahead that the aircraft was being commandeered and relayed the hijacker's ransom demand.

Airline officials radioed back that they did not have \$500,000 immediately available, which apparently prompted the hijacker to release the passengers.

Once the plane was on the ground, the hijacker added a demand for maps and weather information for a flight toward Miami. Perplexing officials, he

Leone: 'Profound Shock'
ROME, April 10 (AP).—Italians reacted with dismay and anger tonight to the murder of Mr. Sallustro. President Giovanni Leone, "interpreting the sentiment of all the nation," called the murder "an indescribable act of violence" and "a merciless killing." The Italian government expressed its "profound shock."

"Murderers, they have killed Oberdan," Mr. Sallustro's brother, Attila, said when told of the death.

Planes Vulnerable to Missiles B-52s Bomb in North First Time Since '67

By Fox Butterfield
SAIGON, April 10 (NYT).—B-52 heavy bombers have begun bombing North Vietnam for the first time in 4 1/2 years, the U.S. command announced today in Saigon.

The command, which refused to disclose how many of the bombers were involved or when the raids began, said that they were being made "in response to the Communist invasion across the Demilitarized Zone," which straddles the border between the two Vietnams.

The B-52s, which can carry up to 30 tons of bombs each, were used in 1965 and 1967 to bomb North Vietnam, but only in the area around the northern half of the DMZ and along the passes leading into Laos.

With a speed of 650 miles an hour, the bombers have always been considered vulnerable to surface-to-air missiles and were kept away from areas where the North Vietnamese concentrated their missile sites.

The decision to send them against North Vietnam, now, despite the known large number of surface-to-air missiles in southern North Vietnam, is taken here to indicate the seriousness with which the Nixon administration regards the current enemy offensive.

The U.S. command has refused to disclose the targets for the B-52 raids. The command said that the information would be made available only when the "limited-duration strikes are completed."

(United Press International) reported from Saigon that the B-52s had bombed enemy supply areas on the outskirts of the North Vietnamese coastal city of Vinh, 145 miles north of the DMZ. Vinh is North Vietnam's second major port, after Haiphong.

The U.S. command also said that fighter-bombers had made 225 strikes against North Vietnam during the first three days of the raids, from last Thursday through yesterday. Two Navy A-7 jet fighters have been acknowledged lost in the raids over the North, with one pilot reported rescued and the other missing.

B-52s Believed Sent U.S. Continues Buildup Of Air, Naval Forces

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—President Nixon conferred today with the chief U.S. delegate to the suspended Paris peace talks as the administration continued to build up air and naval forces to counter the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told a women's group at the Pentagon today that additional U.S. air and naval forces would be ordered to Southeast Asia this week.

"They are the additional needed insurance showing the determination of the United States as this massive violation has been undertaken by the enemy," Mr. Laird said.

[The reinforcements include another squadron of B-52 bombers, the second in a week. The Washington Post reported.]

While the secretary did not say how many units or men were involved in the air and sea buildup, Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that reports of "widespread operational changes involving thousands of forces and dozens of bases [in the United States] obviously is in error."

Troop Cuts Continue
It was reported from Saigon earlier today that the strength of the Seventh Fleet was increased by at least 3,000 men last week. The reduction of ground forces continued, with 5,500 men withdrawn last week, bringing the U.S. total to 90,000.

The ambassador to the Paris talks, Charles Porter, met with Mr. Nixon this morning shortly before the State Department accused a principal Communist representative at the Paris conference of "a pathetic effort, using specious argumentation to disguise the fact" that the Communists were responsible for the suspension of the peace talks on March 23.

A spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said the State Department had noted extracts from the "appeal to the American people" made in Paris today by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister. [Story on Page 2.]

He said that "she is attempting to place the responsibility on the United States for what is occurring on the battlefield in Vietnam and that is simply unacceptable."

Mr. McCloskey said that no date had been set for Mr. Porter's return to Paris, although it might "become clearer as a result" of his meeting with the President today. The White House refused. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Envoy Bush Pounds Desk, But Softly

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 10 (AP).—Accused by Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik of being nervous because he was pounding the table during a UN debate today, U.S. Ambassador George Bush replied:

"If hitting the table shows nervousness I want the record to show I hit it with my hand, not my shoe."

It was Mr. Malik's former leader, the late Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, who pounded the table with a shoe during a speech in the General Assembly in 1960.

50 Nations Sign Biological Weapons Accord

WASHINGTON, April 10 (Reuters).—About 50 countries—including the big three nuclear powers—today signed a landmark international convention to ban biological weapons, the first arms control agreement requiring states to actually destroy stocks of weapons.

Although the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain signed the convention, negotiated by the Geneva disarmament conference and approved by the United Nations General Assembly, the two other nuclear powers—France and China—did not. They did not attend the conference.

The convention is now open for signature by any country.



RITUAL—U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers signing biological arms treaty in Washington. Others seated at the table are President Nixon, British Ambassador Earl Cromer and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

50 Nations Sign Biological Weapons Accord Destruction of Existing Stocks Is Required in Nine Months

Signing ceremonies for the convention, which will come into force when 22 governments deposit their ratifications, were held in Washington, London and Moscow.

"Each nation of the world must renounce the use of force and aggression against other nations," President Nixon said at the ceremony in Washington.

"Every great power should recognize that it has the responsibility not to encourage others in the use of force against their neighbors," he said in remarks delivered at the State Department.

Parties to the convention undertake to dispose of any existing stocks of biological weapons within nine months after the convention comes into force.

The convention prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of:

- Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins, whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities which have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes.
- Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

The convention relies on a procedure under which a party may lodge a complaint of violation by another party to the convention. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Release Them Safely After Chase

3 Gangsters Flee Paris Court With Hostages

PARIS, April 10 (UPI)—Three accused gangsters who had disarmed their guards in the Palace of Justice and held nine persons hostage for more than three hours tonight were given a car in which they drove off with three hostages.

The hostages were later released unharmed.

The car in which the gangsters and their hostages made their getaway was followed by police as it raced through Paris heading south.

Christian Jubin, 30, charged with double murder, rape and holdups, was at the wheel. Georges Segard, 30, and his wife, accused of being members of Jubin's gang, were in the car along with the three hostages.

Robert Magnan, an examining magistrate who had been questioning Jubin about the holdups, was one of the hostages. So were his secretary and a court clerk. They were forced to get into the car at gunpoint just before it drove away from the Palace of Justice complex.

Police followed the gangsters' car as it left the city and sped through the suburbs. At one point, as the pursuing police cars came too close, one of the gangsters fired a shot in their direction.

Later, as a police car again came too close for the gangsters' comfort, the getaway car stopped suddenly and Jubin, holding a pistol at the driver's head, ordered the car to turn around and warned the police that he would kill him on the spot if the



Christian Jubin

police did not stop the chase.

The policemen then broke off the contact.

Later, Jubin and his accomplices stopped a driver in suburban Eliche, forced him out of his car and moved into it with the hostages, abandoning the car that had been supplied by the police.

Shortly after 11 p.m., the gangsters released the court clerk in the southern part of Paris. A half hour later, the magistrate and his secretary were released in another southern suburb, Ivry. Earlier, another pursuing police car was badly smashed up during the high-speed chase.

The escape began as Jubin and

the other two prisoners were led into the chambers of Mr. Magnan. Waving pistols, they disarmed their five guards and tied them to desks gagging their mouths with adhesive tape.

They then lined up the hostages and telephoned the public prosecutor on an internal line demanding getaway cars.

Lawyer Pierre-Maurice Garçon, who was in the chambers and was held for a time as one of the hostages, told reporters that Segard's wife had pulled three pistols from her handbag and handed them to Jubin and her husband.

Outside the office, Jubin's attorney, Mrs. Genevieve Haiche, tried to convince him to abandon his escape bid.

Speaking through the door of the magistrate's chambers, Mrs. Haiche asked him to give up his gun.

According to police, Jubin replied: "I'm already getting two life sentences. Come a little later with flowers for my grave."

A heavy police cordon was thrown around the Palace of Justice on the Ile de la Cité, blocking all exits. The halls around the office were evacuated.

One of the other investigating magistrates who had gathered around Mr. Magnan's office to follow the negotiations said: "That Jubin is wild. With him you can fear the worst."

After three hours of bargaining, police cleared the streets around the Palace of Justice complex to prepare for the gangsters' getaway.

Jubin had asked for two escape cars and the police had two cars ready. But at the last minute he decided to use only one car and released Mr. Garçon.

Police made no attempt to stop them as they left the palace.

Jubin, a former mental patient, faces murder and rape charges following a shooting incident in Paris bar owned by Jo Attia, an underworld figure.

Two people were shot dead in the incident in 1969. Attia's daughter, Nicole, charged that Jubin had raped her after the shootings.

Jubin has also been charged with robbery and illegal possession of arms for six holdups he allegedly committed while in flight after the shooting at Attia's bar.

Jenkins Quits His Labor Post Over Party's Anti-EEC Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Common Market negotiator in the last Labor government, was the spokesman on defense.

A fourth party leader, Mrs. Shirley Williams, Labor's shadow minister for home affairs, threatened to resign as well. She told Mr. Wilson that she would quit if the party refused to adopt a "more constructive" approach to Europe.

Although Mr. Wilson argues that he is not against the principle of entry but the terms, Mr. Jenkins said today they contradicted him today. They said the party was now moving toward opposition to British entry into Europe no matter the terms.

Mr. Jenkins, who served as chancellor of the exchequer in Mr. Wilson's government, said in his letter that the "official majority position of the party, which was only one of opposition to the terms of entry to the EEC, has increasingly become one of opposition in principle." He added that he could not accept "this constant shifting of ground."

Mr. Jenkins's resignation immediately prompted speculation that he would challenge Mr. Wilson for the leadership at the party's conference this fall. But Mr. Jenkins told colleagues today that he had no intention of doing so this year.

The crisis within the party has been simmering for months as members of the "Jenkins group" found growing difficulty in swallowing their European principles to vote with their own party against the Common Market legislation now before Parliament. They had stayed loyal until now on the theory that they stood a best chance of reversing the party's position by remaining within the leadership.

The turning point for the Jenkins group came on March 29, when the shadow cabinet voted to support an amendment by anti-Market Conservatives calling for a consultative referendum on British entry. The decision was a reversal of a previous leadership decision taken just two weeks before.

Moreover, the vote also represented a complete turnaround of Labor party policy set at the party's conference last October, when the idea of a referendum on the Market was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

French Move Cited

Mr. Jenkins noted that the impetus for a referendum gained ground after President Georges Pompidou scheduled a "highly self-interested referendum" to test French opinion on the expansion of the European Community. The effect in the Labor party, he wrote, was to increase "the temptation of exploiting the issue for a short-term political advantage."

"This, in my view, is not the way in which an opposition recently, and so on again I hope, the government of this country, should be run," Mr. Jenkins told Mr. Wilson.

"When I was re-elected deputy leader in the autumn, I realized that this would involve the acceptance by me of some difficult votes with which I would not agree."

"But I did not envisage that, in a relentless and shortsighted search for tactical advantage, issues on which I thought the party had a settled mind would be reopened and that I would be required to vote for Conservative amendments directly contrary to

positions which we have all long since taken up, and which, incidentally, are contrary also to the decision of the Labor party conference."

In a "My Dear Roy" reply, Mr. Wilson said he was "extremely sorry" over the resignation but deflected the decision on supporting the referendum amendment.

He argued that in the absence of a general election before the Security Council's referendum, the best way to test public opinion on the issue.

Landmark Treaty Is Signed Banning Biological Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

UN Security Council. All parties undertake to cooperate with the Security Council in investigating such complaints.

The convention commits signatories to continue negotiations for early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons systems and for their destruction.

In London, Prime Minister Edward Heath today hailed the biological weapons convention as a landmark in arms control negotiations—the first time disarmament measures have tackled non-nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the signing ceremony in London, Mr. Heath said the convention was a true disarmament treaty and as such the British government welcomed it.

"I hope that it will be ratified without delay. I take this opportunity to urge those govern-

ments which have not yet decided to adhere to the convention to do so," he added.

In another development, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and 10 other congressmen today called on President Nixon to defer for one year the development of a new missile submarine if the Soviet Union will agree to a treaty limiting the limiting sea-based missile forces.

He said at a press conference that he approved of the \$30 million being requested for the financial year beginning in July for the development of a new long-range missile for present submarines, but not for new submarine development.

Podgorny Cites 'Example'

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorny said today the treaty banning germ-warfare weapons "can also serve as a good example for solving other pressing problems of disarmament."

At a ceremony to sign the bacteriological weapons pact, Mr. Podgorny spoke with as obvious eye on next month's Moscow visit of President Nixon and the continuing bilateral SALT talks with the United States. He said the treaty demonstrated what could be done in the field of disarmament with a desire to reach agreement on important international problems.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.

The organizers timed the march to coincide with the 32d anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Denmark. Members of German invasions emotionally sang the thinking of many Danish opponents of the EEC.



GETAWAY CAR—Georges Segard, who, with Christian Jubin, escaped from the Palace of Justice last night, waving a gun at police. Woman was identified as hostage.

Planes Are Vulnerable to Missiles

B-52s Bomb in North, First Time Since '67

(Continued from Page 1)

81 fighter strikes in the An Loc area yesterday.

In all, about 20,000 South Vietnamese troops are facing a roughly equal number of North Vietnamese regulars in the area along Route 13. The tactical situation and the huge numbers of men involved suggest that a major battle will soon take place.

The South Vietnamese relief force is trying to drive up Route 13, reopen the road, secure the towns of Choo Thanh and An Loc and finally drive the enemy out of Loc Nham, the district capital 75 miles north of Saigon.

Elsewhere in the country, South Vietnam's major cities again were free from terrorist attacks and no major North Vietnamese assaults were reported in Kontum Province in the Central Highlands, as had been expected by U.S. officials.

North Vietnamese troops continued their shelling and probing attacks on Fire Base Bastogne, the key government defensive position guarding the western approach to Hue.

There were also two enemy attacks reported for the first time to coastal Binh Dinh Province, which has the poorest security rating in the country. Fifty North Vietnamese and 10 government troops were said to have been killed.

Viet Cong guerrillas conducted multiple assaults on government militia outposts in the Mekong Delta, though the intensity of the attacks was said to be declining.

In the north, U.S. advisers who toured the sites of intensive North Vietnamese attacks on the government's western flank in Quang Tri Province reported that they had counted more than 1,000 enemy bodies.

The South Vietnamese commander in the north, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, said at his headquarters in Da Nang that "this was the big battle. We have defeated them." Gen. Lam asserted that the North Vietnamese invasion of Quang Tri "has now been stopped."

U.S. officers did not make such broad assertions, but they said they were confident that the enemy thrust across the Demilitarized Zone could be stopped if South Vietnamese troops continued to fight with the same courage and tenacity that they displayed yesterday.

In the battle at Fire Base Pedro, 10 miles southwest of

Quang Tri, a battalion of about 450 South Vietnamese marines reportedly fought off 2,000 North Vietnamese and 20 tanks.

Thirteen North Vietnamese tanks were said to have been destroyed.

Hanoi Reports Success

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—North Vietnam's official military newspaper said today that Communist forces killed, wounded or captured

3,500 allied troops in the northern quarter of South Vietnam from April 5 to April 7.

A broadcast by the Vietnam News Agency with the figures was monitored here.

The Hanoi radio said that three U.S. planes were shot down today over North Vietnam. The radio said a jet fighter was shot down this afternoon over Vinh, where two naval jet bombers were reported downed this morning.

Indian Foreign Chief Says ICC in Vietnam Is Dormant

NEW DELHI, April 10 (AP)—

Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh declared today that the 18-year-old International Control Commission in Vietnam is dormant.

"Open warfare has created a situation where the ICC is not able to discharge any functions whatsoever," Mr. Singh told the Parliament.

"It is dormant not of our own choice, but the situation is such that it can't discharge its functions," he said.

India is chairman of the ICC, which was set up by the 1954 Geneva Convention to supervise the cease-fire in Vietnam after the French-Indochina war. Canada and Poland are the other members of the ICC.

Mr. Singh's comments came during a parliamentary debate on the stepped-up fighting in Vietnam, which the foreign minister described as "a large-scale offensive by the Viet Cong forces" south of the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam.

Blame Put on U.S.

Mr. Singh put the blame for the latest fighting almost entirely on the United States.

In a prepared statement, he said:

"On March 23, the American side decided not to participate in the Paris peace talks, and the U.S.A. intensified the bombing raids on the ground that they apprehended an attack."

"This was followed by a large-scale offensive by the Viet Cong forces of the DMZ. Since the first week of April, intensification of U.S. bombings from land bases and aircraft carriers has again been increased."

"The government of India has always opposed these bombing raids and hopes that these bombings will stop immediately, all foreign forces will be withdrawn from the Vietnamese soil and the people of Vietnam left free to decide their own future."

In a supplemental remark, Mr. Singh indicated that India's call for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Vietnam did not apply to any North Vietnamese troops who may have entered South Vietnam.

"Vietnamese forces are not foreign forces," he said.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources here said that Mr. Singh's remarks attributing the attacks solely to the Viet Cong and at the same time criticizing U.S. retaliatory actions have infuriated Washington.

"This has set back chances of any serious dialogue," said one diplomat. He was referring to President Nixon's statement to

U.S. Recognition Noted by Mujib

DACCA, April 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman publicly thanked the United States yesterday for recognizing Bangladesh but expressed regret that China was withholding recognition.

"I can greet and thank it," United States government for its recognition to Bangladesh," he told a student convention. He spoke to them on the eve of the inaugural session of the Bangladesh Constituent Assembly, which is to frame a constitution for the new nation.

The sheikh said that Bangladesh would follow an "independent and neutral foreign policy." "We believe in coexistence and our motto is friendship with all and malice to none," he said.

All arrangements for papal ceremonies and audiences are handled by the office of the Prefecture of the Apostolic Household, which is headed by a titular bishop, the Most Rev. Jacques Martin, a Frenchman who is close to Pope Paul. The actual decision is made in Rome by the Very Rev. Dino Monduzzi, who strives to con-

Viet Cong Diplomat Calls On Americans to Override Nixon

PARIS, April 10 (UPI)—The Viet Cong called on the American people today to force President Nixon to halt U.S. support for "the ugly war monger." South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's foreign minister and chief roving diplomatic agent, issued a "message to the Americans" with the warning that bombs and shells would not stop the Communist drive.

Mrs. Binh's statement was the first direct call on the American people by a leading Communist Vietnamese official since the congressional election last year, when both Hanoi and the Viet Cong sought to influence the vote by urging support for men opposing the President's Vietnamese policies.

Mrs. Binh called on Americans to demand that the Nixon administration "stop immediately its bombing of North and South Vietnam, resume its seat at the Paris conference on Vietnam, the resources, lives and prestige of America to protect that ugly war monger Nguyen Van Thieu."

The message, the fourth Communist Vietnamese demand for resumption of the talks, suspended by President Nixon on March 23, came as the Communist forces claimed in dispatches published here to have scored major victories over Saigon troops and to have captured many U.S. military advisers in their current offensive.

Mrs. Binh said accusations that the Viet Cong sought to clamp a Communist regime on South Vietnam and sought to force the Americans to capitulate were "clear falsifications and a cynical calumny."

She described again her movement's objectives as "the formation of a government of national concord composed of the various political trends to insure the exercise of the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people through truly free and democratic elections."

She said the situation in Vietnam showed that "bombs and shells are inefficient and cannot change the will of the South Vietnamese people."

Saloon Note

SAIGON, April 10 (UPI)—The South Vietnamese government charged today that North Vietnam was seeking "domination of the whole of Indochina through a military victory in violation of the 1954 Geneva accords."

In a note to the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, the Foreign Ministry said at least 54,000 North Vietnamese troops, including a surface-to-air missile regiment, had crossed the Demilitarized Zone during the current offensive. Britain and the Soviet Union are the co-chairmen of the conference, which divided the two Vietnamese at the DMZ after the French-Indochina war.

"Together with the illegal occupation of the national territories of the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, this invasion across the Demilitarized Zone shows that North Vietnam is definitely bent on the use of force to seek a military victory for the domination of the whole of Indochina," the protest note said.

However, the Soviet Union had refused to accept the Saigon protest. "The note to the Soviet Union was conveyed in London by the British government, a spokesman here said. The Russians, who are the main arms suppliers to North Vietnam, would not accept it, it said.

Asked if the B-57 raids deep inside North Vietnam marked a new policy direction for the Nixon administration, the State Department called the bombing a "response to the escalated military effort" against South Vietnam.

Mr. McCloskey noted that the White House said Saturday that President Nixon was determined to take the "necessary steps" in response to the North Vietnamese thrusts, and added: "And that's what you see."

Reminded that the administration frequently has stated that the U.S. "options" for responding to the attacks were all open, he was asked whether this included the bombing of Haiphong Harbor in North Vietnam, through which most Soviet heavy arms equipment is received.

He said he did not want to provide speculation that the United States intended to bomb Haiphong Harbor, but again bled the President's intention to take "all necessary" steps.

At the White House, deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren denied reports that Mr. Nixon had been in touch with U.S. allies on the Vietnam situation. He said, however, that the State Department had been in communication with Asian allies.

The Washington Special Action Group, President Nixon's crisis advisory panel, met again today under Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, Mr. Warren said.

Secretary Laird, disclosing the step-up in U.S. air and naval power in Indochina, said it showed the "determination and resolve of the United States government to continue our troop withdrawal program on schedule."

He told the women, who advise the Pentagon on policies relating to women in the armed services, that U.S. troops are being withdrawn daily and that Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, would meet or better the ceiling of 69,000 troops by May 1.

Mr. Laird, assessing battlefield developments, said South Vietnam's decision to hold its positions along the Cau Viet River north of Quang Tri city appeared to be successful.

Bad weather still impeded U.S. and South Vietnamese air operations over northern South Vietnam and the Demilitarized Zone, he said, but Saigon's troops were "holding their own."

Rep. Wilson Describes Gift

Senate Panel Told Someone In ITT Office Doctored Memo

By Robert Sner

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—Rep. Bob Wilson, R., Calif., testified today that a memo purporting to be written by lobbyist Rita D. Beard linking the settlement of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with a pledge by the company to help underwrite a 1972 Republican convention was doctored by someone at ITT in an apparent attempt to incriminate her and embarrass the administration.

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating allegations of such a link, Rep. Wilson, a key figure in bringing the convention to San Diego, declared that "to my knowledge" there was no connection between the settlement and the convention guarantee.

It was the memorandum, said Wilson, that had been written by Mrs. Beard and published by columnist Jack Anderson, that "fueled" the Senate probe. Mr. Anderson also accused high administration officials, including Richard G. Kleindienst, acting attorney general, of being involved in the deal.

Rep. Wilson confirmed that Mrs. Beard had confided to him that she had written a memo that contained some of the "brass" in the one published by Mr. Anderson but that she could not explain the obvious references to a tie-in between the convention financing and an ITT settlement.

Misinterpretation, Seen

The California Republican said he was off-the-record interview given by him to the San Diego Union on March 3 and made public last Thursday by the Baltimore Sun had been "misinterpreted."

He told the committee that he never was told by Mrs. Beard that the Anderson memo was her original one. Rep. Wilson then expressed the opinion that the original memo had been altered by someone in the ITT organization.

"I was concerned about the memo," he testified, "because it was completely false where it implied a quid pro quo between the convention underwriting and the ITT settlement."

"I can say parenthetically,"

Rep. Wilson continued, "that at the time the memo was purported to have been written—June 25—I had never even heard that a possible out-of-court settlement of ITT suits was being discussed."

Rep. Wilson also gave an explanation for the varying figure given for the convention pledge. The GOP national chairman, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, and Mr. Anderson both mentioned \$400,000 while ITT president Harold S. Gense testified that the pledge was \$200,000.

Rep. Wilson said that he talked with Mr. Gense last May about raising \$200,000 for the convention.

He testified that he told the ITT president that this city of San Diego could come up with the money if given a little time but that the deadline was past due.

Dealing Assured

Rep. Wilson told the committee that ITT told him (Mr. Gense) "I thought it would not be difficult to put a bid together quickly. He told me he would see that they backed me personally for half the total amount needed, which would be \$400,000."

He said that, after working with San Diego officials and the local businessmen, he was able to work the ITT underwriting down to about \$200,000 and then asked the corporation for a definite commitment for \$100,000. He told the committee that a check for the \$100,000 was sent to the convention committee.

Rep. Wilson also testified that he had never discussed the details of San Diego's bid for the convention and the financing with President Nixon, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mr. Kleindienst or White House aide H. R. Haldeman.

He told the panel that, because of the success of the fundraising campaign among local businessmen, the final ITT outlay would be around \$50,000.

Rep. Wilson was the first witness as the committee resumed hearings after a two-week hiatus. Last Friday, the panel decided that hearings would continue until April 20 at which time the committee would send a new report on the Kleindienst nomination to the Senate.

Gallup Poll

Nixon Records Widest Lead Over Humphrey and Muskie

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 10.—Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie have lost ground in a trial heat against President Nixon and now trail the President by the widest margin to date.

Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie now show about equal strength in races against Mr. Nixon, with Sen. Humphrey trailing by 11 percentage points and Sen. Muskie by 10.

Mr. Nixon wins the support of 68 percent of registered voters to 3 percent for Sen. Humphrey and 15 percent for Gov. George Wallace as a third-party candidate. Four percent are undecided.

A survey in early March showed a closer vote, with Mr. Nixon running 46 percent to 39 percent or Sen. Humphrey. Gov. Wallace received 10 percent and 5 percent were undecided.

In a contest with Sen. Muskie, Mr. Nixon leads 46 to 36 percent, with 14 percent for Gov. Wallace and 4 percent undecided.

Slippage by Muskie

Until the latest survey, Sen. Muskie had consistently made a better showing than Sen. Humphrey in trial heats against Mr. Nixon and Gov. Wallace.

In contrast, Sen. Humphrey's best showing against Mr. Nixon came last May when he won 39 percent of the support of registered voters to 42 percent or Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Humphrey has retained the front-runner position for his party's nomination, winning the support of 31 percent of Democratic voters nationwide, compared to 22 percent for Sen. Muskie and 15 percent for Gov. Wallace.

Despite Sen. Humphrey's lead among Democrats for the nomination, his showing against Mr. Nixon is no better than Sen.

Muskie's. This is explained in large part by Sen. Muskie's far greater appeal among independent voters.

Among independents, Mr. Nixon leads Sen. Muskie, 46 to 29 percent, but against Sen. Humphrey, Mr. Nixon's margin is 52 to 23 percent.

Gov. Wallace's current vote as a third party candidate in these trial heat races is the highest since the 1968 election when he won 15.5 percent of the national vote to 43.4 percent for Mr. Nixon and 43.0 percent for Sen. Humphrey.

The latest trial heats are based on interviews with 1,151 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,476 adults interviewed March 24-27 in more than 300 localities across the country. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and Hubert Humphrey (Edmund Muskie) were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Following are the results of trial heats with Mr. Nixon, Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Wallace since January, 1971:

	N.	H.	W.	Undec.
March 24-27	46	35	15	4
Feb. 4-7	46	39	10	5
Nov. 19-22	44	41	10	5
Oct. 6-11	43	35	13	6
Aug. 20-23	43	38	11	11
May 7-10	39	41	12	8
March 12-14	45	36	12	7
Jan. 6-10	48	38	10	4

Following are the results of trial heats with Mr. Nixon, Sen. Muskie and Gov. Wallace since January, 1971:

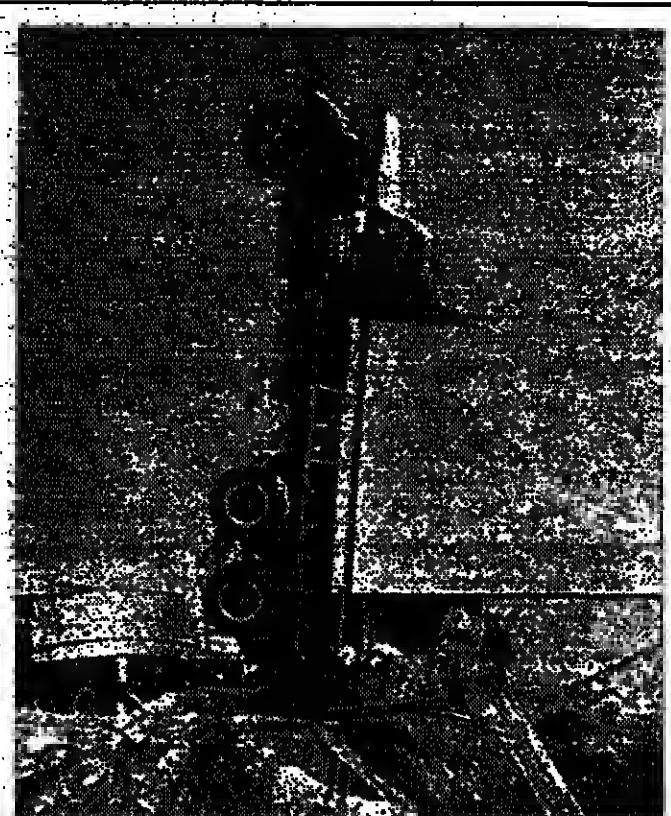
	N.	M.	W.	Undec.
March 24-27	46	36	14	4
Feb. 4-7	43	42	10	5
Nov. 19-22	44	41	10	5
Oct. 6-11	43	35	13	6
Aug. 20-23	43	38	11	11
May 7-10	39	41	12	8
March 12-14	45	36	12	7
Jan. 6-10	48	38	10	4

To determine Gov. Wallace's strength as a Democrat matched against Mr. Nixon, the following question was asked of registered voters in the same survey:

If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and George Wallace were the Democratic candidate, which one would you like to see win?

	N.	W.	Undec.
March 24-27	69	23	6
Feb. 4-7	69	23	6
Nov. 19-22	69	23	6
Oct. 6-11	69	23	6
Aug. 20-23	69	23	6
May 7-10	69	23	6
March 12-14	69	23	6
Jan. 6-10	69	23	6

Even among Democrats, Mr. Nixon holds a 2-to-1 edge, 69 to 23 percent.



HIGH GEAR—This truck wound up like this recently, sky-high, when the boom crane on its back end that was being used to unload some concrete slabs from another truck (background), picked up one that was a bit too heavy. Driver was badly shaken but uninjured. It happened at Philadelphia's International Airport.

Insured Against Expropriation

ITT Refused Chile's Offer To Buy Company's Property

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—The International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., accused of maneuvering to prevent the 1970 election of Chilean President Salvador Allende, turned down a series of proposals by the Chilean government to buy the ITT property it sought to nationalize.

Chilean officials feel that ITT preferred to collect its U.S. government expropriation insurance. This would have brought the company more prompt—and possibly greater—compensation for its property.

Either way, however, ITT would get out with a good portion of its investment.

If ITT can negotiate a deal with the Allende regime, Chile pays all or part of the bill. If not, a U.S. government agency must cover the insured part of ITT's investment, which ITT claims is \$108.5 million.

Records of the negotiations, made available to The Washington Post, show that the fact that ITT's investment is insured by the government strongly affected the company's position during its discussions with Chile.

Expropriation insurance was established to encourage private corporations to supplement U.S. aid programs by putting money in the less developed countries.

Instruments of Policy

Private corporations in this way become instruments of U.S. government policy to the extent that the government can—by granting or withholding insurance—influence where private funds are invested. The insurance in turn can encourage large multinational companies to feel a sense of partnership with the government, and as a result come to expect U.S. protection of their interests.

In Chile, ITT is taking the position that the Allende government, by appointing an intervenor to run Chiletele, the Chilean telephone company, has effectively expropriated ITT's interests. ITT has filed a claim to collect its insurance.

The Chilean government, on the other hand, insists that the appointment of an intervenor in no way constituted a denial of ITT ownership and that it has sought through lengthy negotiations, to purchase ITT's 70 percent interest in Chiletele. It has proposed that independent experts determine the value of ITT's holdings to establish a fair purchase price.

Chilean officials assert—and the negotiating record would seem

Johnson Better, His Doctor Leaves

CHARLES W. VILLIE, Jr.

April 10 (UPI)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was "comfortable" during the night and "continues to improve," the University of Virginia Hospital's chief heart specialist reported today.

Mr. Johnson's personal physician, Dr. J. Willis Hurst, reported yesterday that some "permanent damage" had been done to the former President's heart.

Dr. Hurst said that the 63-year-old Mr. Johnson's condition had progressed to the point where the physician felt he could return to his medical duties at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta.

Newark Paper Returns

NEWARK, N.J., April 10 (UPI).

Shut for nearly 11 months because of an editorial personnel strike, the Evening News of Newark reappeared today. A circulation of 200,000 was hoped for. The paper had a circulation of about 240,000 daily and 400,000 Sunday until the strike over wages. The new contract pays reporters a minimum weekly salary of \$200.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: MC 78-06

States Split on Residence Ballot Requirements

U.S. Memo on Voting Rights Confuses Americans Abroad

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 10 (UPI)—The U.S. Justice Department has recently put out a memorandum that is confusing Americans abroad about their right to vote in U.S. elections.

This memorandum, entitled "Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970," was the basis for a misleading report published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and widely distributed in foreign countries. It stated that the 1970 act had enfranchised the estimated two million American citizens abroad who have been unable to vote because of restrictive state requirements.

Because of the confused situation, the Paris-based Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting has asked the Justice Department for its interpretation of the 1970 act, but has received no answer. To clarify the matter, the committee has begun polling the attorneys general of the 50 states.

About half the states have replied so far and are about equally divided in their interpretation of how the law affected American voters abroad.

What seems clear is that the 1970 act clarified nothing for voters abroad. And the Justice Department's interpretation of it was so vague that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was misled into believing that the act had enfranchised voters abroad, which it has not done.

1965 Act Amended

The 1970 act, which amended the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was intended specifically to regulate state voting restrictions in presidential elections. To this end, Congress lowered the voting age to 18 years, abolished state literacy and other tests and taxes and limited state residence requirements to a maximum of 30 days. Only last month the Supreme Court extended the meaning of the act by declaring unconstitutional the lengthy state residence requirements in state and local elections, too.

The question for Americans overseas is whether the legislation on residence requirements meant that the states are now obliged to allow them to vote while abroad.

Section 202 of the amended act reads: "Each state must provide that any otherwise qualified person who expects to be away from his election district on election day may vote by absentee ballot. Accordingly, state laws which restrict availability of absentee ballots to certain classes of citizens or persons absent for particular reasons may not be enforced with respect to voting for president and vice-president."

The key to the controversy is the phrase "any otherwise qualified person." For while the act limits residence requirements, it does not eliminate them, and the states are left free to say that a qualified voter must at least reside in the state and that by leaving the country he has given up his residence.

The bipartisan committee reported last week that about half the attorneys general who have responded to the inquiries have been advancing this argument.

Fixed Address Needed

"Their reasoning," says Richard H. Moore, chairman of the Democratic Committee in France, "is that if you don't have a fixed address, then you have no residence, and without a residence you cannot vote."

There is, however, considerable support for an opposing viewpoint, namely that the essence of the 1970 act was to prevent states from depriving citizens of their citizenship—that is, their right to vote—through depriving them of their residence. This viewpoint holds that an American abroad would

remain "domiciled" in his last state of residence and entitled to vote there, "so long as he states the intent to eventually return to that state."

Under this construction, an American abroad who did not intend to return to the state he left would lose his right to vote. This would obviously create an impossible and quite probably unconstitutional situation.

The more liberal interpretation of the 1970 act has been most vociferously supported by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz. Mr. Goldwater, with 29 other senators, offered an amendment to the act in which it was stated that Americans abroad, whether civil servants, students, businessmen or "plain tourists," were "fully qualified American citizens who find themselves without the right to vote solely because of outmoded legal technicalities."

1819 Case Is Cited

Mr. Goldwater wrote a long brief citing constitutional cases back to McCulloch vs. Maryland in 1819, and stating that Congress should write a law giving citizens overseas the same rights as the military. The election code states that, "The domicile of a person is not affected by the mere fact that he has entered the military or naval service of his country. His residence or domicile is a question of intent."

The various interpretations of the rights of Americans abroad show clearly that the 1970 act did little to clarify the matter, and that, as Sen. Goldwater argues, it remains a matter for Congress to clarify.

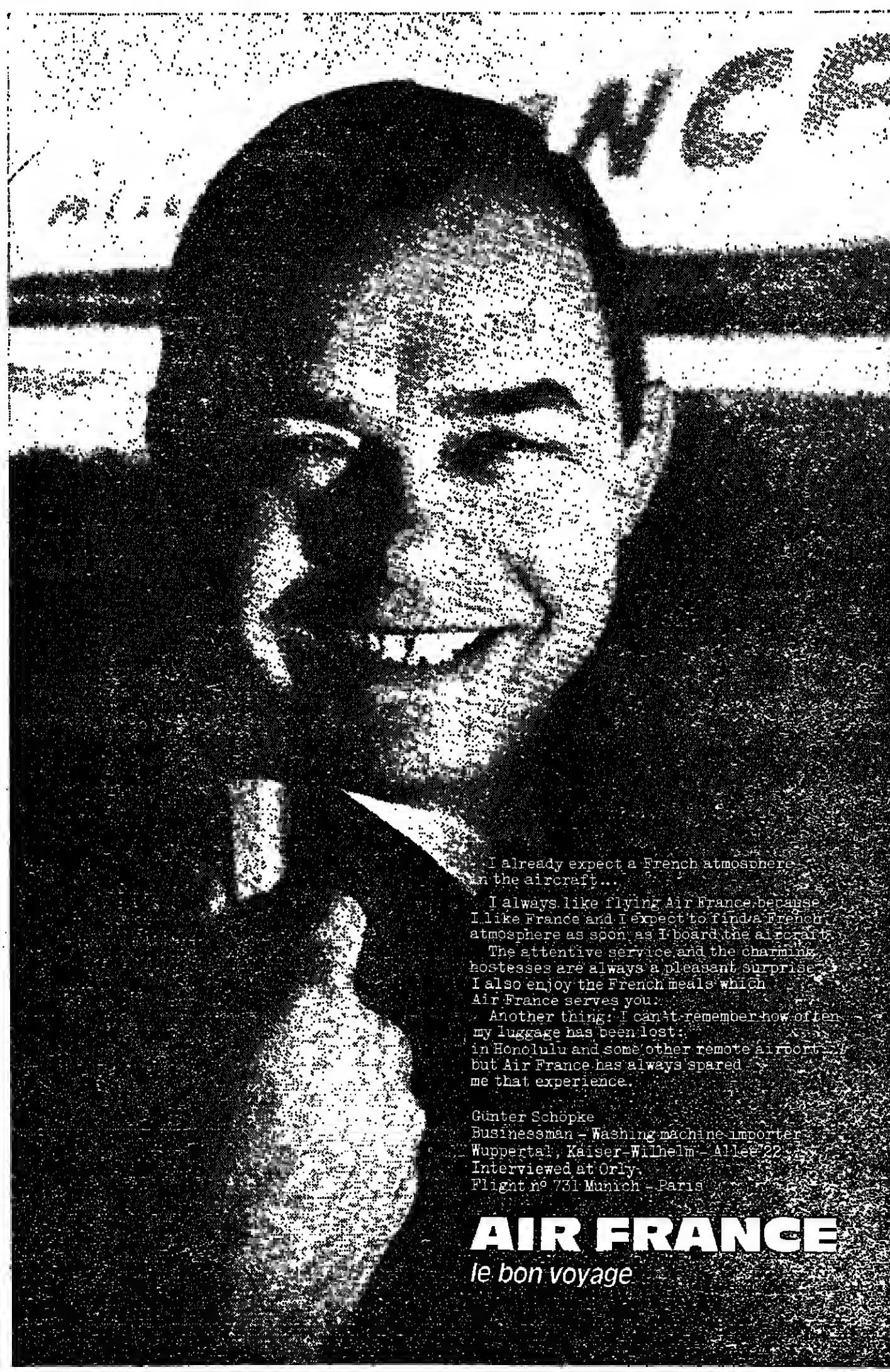
For while Congress now has regulated residence requirements for those Americans within the states, and the Supreme Court has declared state durational residence restrictions are still maintained for Americans overseas, at least for civilians. This would appear to violate the 14th Amendment, which guarantees equal protection of the laws.

It would also appear to violate the intent of Congress in the 1970 act, which was to eliminate state restrictions that "deny or abridge the inherent constitutional right of citizens to vote for their president and vice-president."

India-Soviet Farm Pact

NEW DELHI, April 10 (AP).

India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol today for technical cooperation in agriculture and animal sciences.



"I already expect a French atmosphere in the aircraft..."

"I always like flying Air France because I like France and I expect to find a French atmosphere as soon as I board the aircraft."

The attentive service and the charming hostesses are always a pleasant surprise. I also enjoy the French meals which Air France serves you."

Another thing: I can't remember how often my luggage has been lost... in Honolulu and some other remote airport... but Air France has always spared me that experience."

Gunter Schöppe
Businessman - Washing machine importer
Wuppertal, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Allee 22
Interviewed at Orly
Flight no 731 Munich - Paris

AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage



MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1928

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

Eban Says Uganda's Demands Caused Break in Relations

By Yuval Elizar

JERUSALEM, April 10 (UPI)—Israel did not respond to certain requests made by President Yoi Amin of Uganda for the supply of military equipment when it seemed to Israel that these requests were either "beyond the reasonable economic capacity of Uganda or beyond its reasonable defensive needs." This was revealed today by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Mr. Eban's statements, during a press conference here, were the first Israeli official pronouncement on Uganda since the relations between Israel and Uganda began to deteriorate in the middle of February. Mr. Eban hinted that this refusal, plus the generous aid offers to Uganda from "affluent Arab states," probably brought about Israel's downfall in Uganda, which ended last week with the complete breaking off of relations and the departure of the last Israeli citizens from Kampala.

Until recently, there were more than 500 Israelis in Uganda. About 70 of them were training the Uganda Air Force, its paratroopers, armored corps and artillery. The rest were civilian advisors and instructors, personnel of Israeli commercial firms and members of their families.

Mr. Eban estimated that the

Guyana to Get \$26-Million Chinese Loan

Sum Equals Third of '65-71 Foreign Aid

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, April 10 (UPI)—Guyana yesterday signed a technical assistance agreement with China under which it will receive an interest-free loan of \$26 million over the five-year period beginning in July. Guyana will specify projects for which the loan is to be used. It has promised to repay the money over 30 years, with a 10-year moratorium.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham announced the loan in an address at the annual meeting of the government party, the People's National Congress. The meeting was attended by representatives of the United States, Britain, Canada, India, Venezuela, West Germany, Brazil, Colombia and Trinidad, with observers from Yugoslavia and Tanzania.

Mr. Burnham said that between 1965 and 1971 Guyana received foreign aid totaling more than \$70 million, principally from the United States, Britain, Canada, the World Bank and United Nations agencies. He added that in the same period Guyana had contributed \$54 million from its own resources.

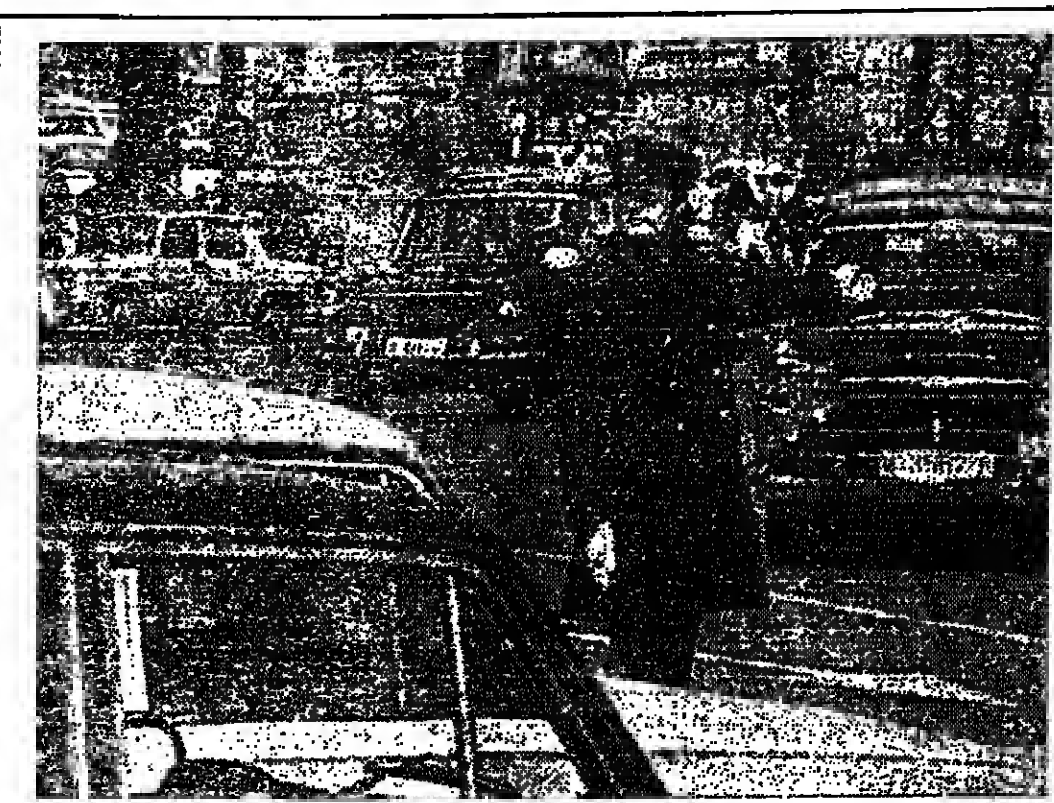
Hands-Off Policy

The prime minister, whose government nationalized the Canadian-owned Demerara Bauxite Co. last July, said: "The government does not propose to indulge in expropriation and it is not part of our plan to nationalize branches of foreign banks."

Foreign banks operating here are the Chase Manhattan, the Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Nova Scotia, Barclays Bank International of Britain and the Bank of Baroda, India.

Mr. Burnham said that Guyana wanted to attract foreign investment. "We give a guarantee against confiscation," he said. "We are prepared to offer reasonable facilities and incentives."

"What we do insist on, as a result of past experience and as part of our policy, is that in such cases the government or co-operatives should hold a minimum 51 percent of the equity."



RELIEVING THE MEN—One of the first of 50 female traffic officers in Madrid who began work last week. Though still learning, they are already very efficient.

Spain Adopts Rigid Rules For Garages, Car Repairs

MADRID, April 10 (UPI)—The Spanish government today issued a sweeping new law which classifies garages and repair shops on the hotel star system and gives tourists effective protection against being overcharged.

The law, issued in the form of a decree bearing the signature of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, is also aimed at "improving safety on the roads... [by] maintaining vehicles in perfect technical condition."

Garages may be fined up to \$75,000 under the new law. In "very serious" cases they may be closed down.

The decree will split Spain's garages into one, two and three-star establishments.

Bright blue plaques mounted on garage fronts will not only carry stars but also symbols showing what type of specialized jobs the garage can handle and how much the garage will charge an hour.

Symbols include a wrench for mechanical work, a flashlight for an electrician, and a hammer for body work.

The decree carries dozens of

provisions to make repair shops work efficiently and reduce the danger of overcharging.

Every garage will have to fix a price for every common type of car repair. No repair job will be accepted unless the customer has seen the price list and signed a detailed order.

Only new spare parts bearing the imprint of the manufacturer and authorized for use by the car's maker can be used. Each garage has to have a complaints book, which must be shown to the customer.

The new law stipulates frequent inspection of garages by representatives of the local industry authority and traffic police. When officials visit a garage, they have to look at the complaints book.

Yugoslavian to Canada

BELGRADE, April 10 (AP)—Col. Gen. Petar Babic has been named Yugoslav ambassador to Canada, it was announced today. Gen. Babic has been assistant to the defense minister.

Jerusalem Street Is Named After French General

JERUSALEM, April 10 (AP)—Jerusalem named a street for a French general today, despite a rising tide of anti-French feeling in this country in the last week.

Alain Fohr, chairman of the French Senate, led a delegation of the French-Israeli Friendship League in naming a new street after World War II hero, Pierre Koellik.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek also attended the ceremonies.

Jerusalem officials charged that the French government would bar any French official participation in a forthcoming culture week if Mr. Kollek attended in an official capacity. Paris does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Speaking at the dedication, Mr. Kollek said he had met with French Ambassador Francis Hure over the matter and that "a lot of what has been published seems to be based on a misunderstanding." Mr. Kollek said he hoped the matter would "straighten itself out."

Liberator's Body Sent to Rio

Long-Dead Monarch Is Used To Firm Lisbon-Brazil Ties

LISBON, April 10.—The Portuguese Republic, in a goodwill gesture that could prove beneficial politically, today sent to the republic of Brazil the body of Emperor Dom Pedro I of Brazil, who also was King Dom Pedro IV of Portugal.

The transfer of the body of the monarch, who died in 1834, is intended to mark the 150th anniversary of Brazil's independence from Portugal, which Dom Pedro proclaimed in revolt against his father, King Joao of Portugal. Dom Pedro was then proclaimed emperor of the breakaway state. Later, after his father's death, Dom Pedro returned home and wrested the throne from a younger brother, to rule both nations until his death in 1834.

Portugal sent the body off today with top-level pageantry, involving the nation's president, Adm. Americo Rodrigues Tomaz, who will accompany the royal remains to Rio de Janeiro; Premier Marcello Caetano; Princess Maria Teresa of Orleans e Braganca, representing the last Portuguese royal family; and several hundred other notables, including diplomatic representatives.

Today's ceremonies began with a mass conducted by Lisbon's Patriarch Antonio Ribeiro. Then, church dignitaries, Premier Caetano and descendants of the Portuguese and Brazilian royal families attended the private opening of the coffin to verify Dom Pedro's remains.

Put Aboard Ship

The coffin was placed on a gun carriage, covered with a royal velvet pall fringed in gold and embroidered with the royal arms. Followed by about 200 on foot, and escorted by the National Republican Guard, the gun carriage was rolled through the Alfama, Lisbon's oldest quarter, to a quay. There four Brazilian and four Portuguese marines put it atop a catafalque on the liner Funchal, temporarily commissioned as a Portuguese Navy ship for the transatlantic crossing.

The procession of the body and the attending royalty and dignitaries through the Alfama today seemed a matter of small curiosity to Portuguese passersby. Pedestrians would pause, look for a moment at the procession, and then go about their business and other daily affairs.

But Portugal hopes the transfer of Dom Pedro to the country he founded will bring diplomatic rewards to this old mother country. Feeling more and more isolated in world diplomacy, Portugal hopes for a strengthening of ties with Brazil, which, with 100 million inhabitants and many untapped resources, is the largest and potentially richest Portuguese-speaking nation. The two nations have just concluded a pact conferring reciprocal rights on each other's citizens.

Commonwealth Idea
A long-range possibility is Brazil's inclusion in a Portuguese commonwealth, which would include, perhaps, Portugal's African holdings. Now called overseas provinces, they would be elevated to the status of Portuguese states under legislation being pushed by

Nearly 450,000 From W. Berlin Visited Red Zone

BERLIN, April 10 (UPI)—Nearly 450,000 West Berliners traveled to East Berlin and East Germany during the weeklong Easter vacation period, an East German Foreign Ministry official said today.

Joachim Miltank said that visitors paid a total of 4,897,000 marks in East German fees for the right to pass through the Berlin wall.

The March 29-April 5 visiting period was the first time in six years that West Berliners had been permitted into the eastern part of the city and the first time since 1962 that they were allowed to go to other East German cities.

Mr. Miltank said that the exact number of visitors was 449,597.

Spain Bars Issue Of 2 Magazines

MADRID, April 10 (UPI)—For the second time within three days, Spanish officials today stopped periodicals from publishing accounts of a recent clash between workers and police.

The news agency Europa Press said that the latest issue of the fortnightly *Esfuerzo Comun*—a magazine published by the Carlismas, a dissident monarchist movement—was confiscated by court order.

On Saturday, the liberal monthly *Cuadernos Para El Dialogo* had its April issue stopped as it was rolling off the presses because of a government objection to an article.

No reason was given for the action against the two periodicals. But both carried accounts and comments on a clash between police and 3,000 stone-throwing shipyard workers in El Ferrol del Cantabrico on March 10 in which two workers died.

CALAVADOS MAY 27-28

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snacks, Conchita's Dishes
10 E. 12th St. (at 5th Ave.)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - At 50¢

the Caetano regime. This would give them more home rule, and probably entice more Brazilian investments. Virtual independence within a commonwealth might, it is thought, solve Portugal's diplomatic problems with world powers that wish Portugal would end vestiges of colonialism.

Dom Pedro's heart is not making the journey to Brazil, where his body will be enshrined in a national independence monument. According to his own request, expressed in his will, his heart remains in a golden coffin in a church in Oporto, to show his personal gratitude for the city's support during his accession struggle with his brother.

General Slain By Gunmen In Argentina

ROSARIO, Argentina, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Juan Carlos Sanchez, a powerful army figure, was assassinated today, apparently by leftist guerrillas who opened fire on his car in downtown Rosario.

Gen. Sanchez, commander of Argentina's Second Army, with headquarters here, was en route to his office when a truck loaded with his limousine and the assassins opened fire from a car that sped by.

A woman passerby also was slain by the terrorists' bullets, said Gen. Sanchez's chauffeur, Sgt. Juan Bernache, who was severely wounded. The police and soldiers began a wide search for the killers.

President Alejandro Lanusse met later with close advisers in Buenos Aires, 200 miles south of here, and named Gen. Manuel Martinez to command the Second Army.

The Second Army had participated recently in operations seeking to break up the many urban guerrilla groups in this city.

Gen. Sanchez, 52, was a key figure in the military government that has run Argentina since 1966. He was an advocate of repression and labor agitation and guerrilla activity.

Laborer Killed After Argument On German Road

BONN, April 10 (AP)—The son of a millionaire supermarket owner was detained here after a 27-year-old laborer was shot to death in an argument between two motorists, police announced today.

They said that Herfried Arendt, a 27-year-old sales representative of Eschrichen, near Bonn, gave himself up to the police and confessed to firing three shots that killed laborer Dieter Schink, 27, on the highway between Eschrichen and nearby Mechernich.

Mr. Arendt said that he and his wife, Rita, were returning home after visiting relatives in Mechernich last night when they passed a car driven by Mr. Schink, who promptly flicked his headlights at them and blipped them.

Mr. Arendt said he stopped, had an argument with Mr. Schink and drove on, only to have Mr. Schink flick his headlights on bright for the second time. Mr. Arendt stopped, there was another argument and Mr. Schink then attacked him, Mr. Arendt said. He said that he shot Mr. Schink three times in "self-defense."

Castro Admits Education Lags

MIAMI, April 10 (AP)—Citing serious educational failures, Premier Fidel Castro has called for emergency measures to head off "grave dangers" Cuba's economic and technological development.

The Cuban leader noted in a recent speech that great numbers of students are dropping out of schools and neither work nor study.

Premier Castro admitted that his 19-year-old regime had advanced very little in relation to what is still to be accomplished in the educational field. His comments were made in a nationwide radio speech, made Tuesday in Miami, to the National Congress of the Young Communists' League.

Soviet Diplomats Leave Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 10 (Reuters)—A first group of 20 Soviet diplomats and embassy staff, ordered out of Bolivia by the rightist government of Col. Hugo Banzer, left here for Moscow today.

They were seen off at the airport by Soviet Ambassador Alexei F. Shebachevich and his traveling in a Lufthansa jet via Lima, New York and Frankfurt, where they will change to a Soviet airliner for the final leg home.

The government recently named 119 Soviet citizens as undesirable and gave them until last Thursday to leave. Official sources said the deadline was extended at Soviet request because the long Easter weekend hindered travel arrangements.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN COMPANY MANUFACTURING AND SELLING RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

seeks

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER

The person sought will have graduated from a Business School and will have already obtained some business experience. He will be European, bilingual in French and English, and have at least a working knowledge of a third language.

Based in Paris, he will expect to travel frequently within Europe, and must be capable of handling projects and operations without supervision, as well as carrying out staff work at the Paris office.

The position is active and interesting, and provides excellent opportunities for development within the Boise Cascade organization.

Early availability is essential

Send replies, with full curriculum vitae, to:

Marketing Director

BOISE CASCADE

47 Faubourg Saint-Honoré

75-PARIS (8e)

BANGKOK - THAILAND

Needed experienced mature European to work as

ASSISTANT

to dynamic entrepreneur. He will have to follow up details and implement projects. He should have varied business experience.

Send curriculum vitae, photo, references, to:

Box D 3.181, Herald Tribune, Paris.

On Thursday, April 27, the International Herald Tribune will again offer a unique opportunity to advertise your Company's requirement for Sales or Marketing executives . . .

SALES & MARKETING EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL

Use the "Pan-European" Recruitment method and reach talented executives throughout Europe's largest markets.

1971 Paid Circulation Distribution

France	20.3%	Netherlands	2.2%
Germany	12.8%	Greece	1.2%
Switzerland	8.8%	Austria	1.4%
Italy	8.5%	Portugal	1.1%
Belgium/Luxembourg	4.7%	European Airlines	7.9%
Spain	4.2%	Rest of Europe	3.3%
Scandinavia	4.5%	Other Areas	10.8%
		Total	100.0%

Contact our Representative in your country or write to:

Mr. Max FERRERO

International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.

Tel.: 235-28-90. Telex: 23509.

GENERAL MANAGER INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Large autonomous international medical equipment division of major U. S. corporation (division sales turnover several hundred million dollars) seeking experienced general manager.

He will be based in U. S. and responsible for developing European marketing network, expanding and coordinating Canadian sales, directing overseas manufacturing and marketing, and supervising export manager as well as managing directors of companies in Canada, Belgium and Spain. He is to quadruple European sales by 1976. Reports to division's chief executive.

Extensive overseas travel. Candidate must have an undergraduate degree (preferably engineering) and speak one foreign language fluently (order preference: German, Spanish, French).

Selected candidate will have demonstrated record of success and ability to: motivate key executives, obtain results, and effectively work with other profit-center managers in division and parent company.

Substantial base salary, incentives, and executive perquisites. We presume candidate is not actively seeking a position and all letters of inquiry will be maintained in strictest confidence. Please write personally to:

Fred W. Wackerle

McFEELY, WACKERLE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Management Consultants • Executive Recruitment

20 N. WACKER DRIVE/CHICAGO, ILL. 60606 U.S.A.

HYDRON^R LENS LIMITED

are seeking a General Manager to undertake the marketing of

HYDRON^R SOFT CONTACT LENSES

Should have a successful record of marketing to the profession. Write immediately to:

Alex Patterson,
Executive Vice-President,
Hydron R Europe,
16 Place Vendôme, Paris 1er, FRANCE

or phone:

PARIS 073 9004

for immediate interview.

FINANCIAL ANALYST

For its European Management team, localities Paris. Man must be a graduate of a leading U.S. Business School with MBA Degree and have a minimum of two years' experience. Age 28-35. He must be fluent in English and French and a third language is desirable.

Box No. D 3.167, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SUPERVISING ENGINEERS

WIDELY EXPERIENCED IN OFFSHORE ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

can find attractive positions with a rapidly expanding international engineering firm. Candidates with specific experience in project management or project engineering of

- submarine pipelines
- offshore structures
- lay barge construction

can find good opportunities for advancement with excellent remuneration.

If interested, please send your experience résumé and salary requirements to:

R. J. Brown and Associates, Attention Personnel Manager
Overbeekhuis, 2 Marconist, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

R. J. BROWN AND ASSOCIATES

CONSULTANTS ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

ROTTERDAM - HOUSTON - SINGAPORE

EXECUTIVES SEEKING POSITIONS WITH U.S. FIRM

Live and work in the country of your choice. 2000 has had over 25 years of successful experience in helping executives—drive their own and leading companies—without jeopardizing their present positions. Think of your family's living and educational needs, as well as your career development.

Our service is unique in terms of our many high level contacts in government and industry, our experienced staff, research facilities, and our bank of several hundred

to explore what NIS can do for you, write or call for a free brochure. We will arrange a confidential interview, without obligation.

GERMANY: 8 Munich 2, Arcos, 5. Tel.: 222-27.

FRANCE: 16 rue Commaud, 75014 Paris, France. Tel.: 833-077.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH An agency of NIS, Inc. 1000 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ATTORNEY

seeking opportunity Corporation. Law Firm. International Organization. Currently counsel Fortune Top Ten corporation; formerly in top-rank corporate-international law firm based New York/Europe and in Kennedy-Office Administration as Treasury Legal Adviser. Multi-lingual worldwide legal negotiator with 17 years experience and distinctive American-European credentials. C.V. on request. Available for interviews in Paris, April, 1972, or in London, April, 1972, by contacting Mr. "Attorney," c/o Concorde Hotel Saver.

Box D 3.179, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SALES MANAGER

Latin, 30, American tempo, initiative, profit-minded, ethically aggressive, managerial experience exports, imports, green coffee, mutual-fund sales, some banking, financing, languages. seeks challenge (example): developing year Latin-American market.

Box D 3.178, Herald Tribune, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING

Aggressive dynamic person in direct exciting growth field in electronic instruments headquartered WEST GERMANY. Would prefer American with overseas experience coupled with Sales, Marketing and Electronic Engineering background. Write complete details on background, education, citizenship, language fluencies, etc.

Box No. D 3.170, Herald Tribune, Paris.

LAWYER

2 years practice, 3 years special assistant to head of Government. Seeks challenging legal or consulting post in Paris. Canadian citizen; age 31; graduate degree International law; fluent English, French, Italian; creative, reliable, self-starter; some business experience.

Box D 3.150, Herald Tribune, Paris.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

Until April 30 for Britain to Make Reforms

Ulster Rights Unit Sets Deadline

BELFAST, April 10 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic civil-rights movement today gave Britain until the end of this month to meet its demands or face "massive and nonviolent opposition."

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association said at a news conference that the association would consider defying a British ban by resuming the marches and demonstrations that often have been followed by violence in Ulster.

Kevin McCorry, association press officer, said that Britain must free interned Catholics, pull its troops off the streets where they are searching for gunmen of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, and give Catholics the civil rights that Englishmen have.

"If at the end of this month there are no real moves toward the ending of internment, withdrawing troops to barracks and creating democracy in the North, then we will have no alternative but to lead the people again in massive and nonviolent opposition to continuing tyranny," he said.

Two soldiers were killed later when an IRA bomb ripped through a bowling green pavilion in Londonderry's Broke Park area.

Half an hour before the explosion, an IRA caller telephoned

Waldheim Sees Ulster Situation As Improved

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, said tonight he thought the situation in Northern Ireland had improved since the British government assumed direct rule there.

He made clear that this was only his personal impression and said he had not discussed Northern Ireland during his talks today with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Waldheim, here on his first visit since his election as secretary-general last January, said the UN's offer to use its good offices in Northern Ireland still stands.

Replying to questions, he listed the Middle East, Cyprus and Bangladesh as among the biggest political and humanitarian problems confronting the world body.

He said he had discussed the problem of Rhodesia with Mr. Heath. Asked whether the UN was ready to assume greater responsibility for Rhodesia, he said he did not see what else the world body could do to help.

an army post near the pavilion to say that a bomb had been planted.

The soldiers were on their way to investigate when they were caught by the blast.

Violence Condemned

Mr. McCorry joined the city's Catholic bishops in condemning the violence of the IRA.

He called for an end to the disorders of the last 33 months in Northern Ireland.

But he said that Britain's abolition of the Protestant-dominated Ulster Parliament and imposition of direct British rule had failed to make any real progress toward peace and justice.

He said that on Wednesday the Executive Committee of the Civil Rights Association would discuss holding a march here on April 28 and rallies the same day in Sligo, Larne and other cities.

He said that William Whitelaw, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, could immediately release the 842 Catholics being held without charges or trial as internees, order the 15,000 British troops back to their barracks and guarantee civil rights.

"Direct rule has not altered the undemocratic nature of Northern Ireland, neither has it so far been used by the British government to begin to dismantle the effects of 50 years of Unionist one-party government," Mr. McCorry said.

"Mr. Whitelaw's time is running out and he should not confuse the genuine and very real

Miss Devlin Foe In U.K. to Seek Treason Charge

LEEDS, England, April 10 (AP).—A 30-year-old Irishman said today he will invoke a 620-year-old act of Parliament to try to indict Bernadette Devlin for treason.

Thomas Doyle, who now lives in Leeds, said he would apply to a city court on Wednesday for summonses alleging treason and sedition and riotous assembly against Miss Devlin. Mr. Doyle said he would try to make a case under England's 14th-century Statute of Treason.

He is basing his evidence on the report of an official tribunal which last week reported on the causes of rioting in Belfast and Londonderry in 1969 which sparked off the wave of violence in Northern Ireland. Mr. Doyle is secretary of the Yorkshire Association for British Ulster.

opposition among the anti-Unionist population to the bombing campaign with a weakening of the civil rights issues," he said.

"The major commitment among the forces struggling for democracy still is a refusal to talk or co-operate until the last interned has been released."

Meanwhile, a pregnant housewife recovering from being beaten, tarred and feathered accused the IRA today of ordering her to quit her home or be shot along with her three children.

Mrs. Philomena McGuckin, who suffered a broken collarbone and severe bruises to the head, said that her assailants accused her of taking drugs.

"It is not true," she said. "I have been taking tablets for my nerves since my husband was arrested on arms charges."

Her husband, Thomas, was arrested five weeks ago after British troops said that they had found a shotgun and ammunition in his home. She moved today to a new home.

In London, Brian Faulkner ousted by Britain as prime minister of Northern Ireland, tonight accused the British government of lacking the will to defeat the IRA.

Unless Prime Minister Edward Heath backs up Britain's takeover with a determined suppression of terrorism, he said, "it will be an unmitigated disaster."

"To everyone in Northern Ireland, Mr. Heath's initiatives are seen as a victory for terrorist tactics," Mr. Faulkner claimed. The British leaders, he said, "have not got our will to win."

Addressing a private group of Conservative party members in London, Mr. Faulkner warned Mr. Whitelaw that he would learn some hard lessons in the next 12 months.

TV-Radio Strike Goes On

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—The strike of administrative and technical workers of the state-owned French radio and television entered its second day tonight. It had been hoped that the strike, over pay and working conditions, would be over tonight, but the strikers decided to extend it into tomorrow. Since yesterday the RTF has been offering only occasional news programs and canned music.

2 Jews Jailed by Russia

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP).—Two Jews were sentenced to 15 days in jail after taking part in a demonstration in Riga, Latvia, marking the slaying of Jews by Nazis during World War II. Jewish sources said tonight.

CLUMSY CAT—As if one broken leg wasn't bad enough, 2-year-old Francine had to go and fall off her mistress' bed in Mystic, Conn., last week and break the other one. Now, she may be in cast for a month. Except for her pride and agility, she probably isn't suffering very much, but here is one cat who definitely NEEDS nine lives.



Russians Sail to Persian Gulf After Signing of Iraqi Pact

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, April 10.—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin left Baghdad for Moscow today after a five-day visit during which he signed a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with Iraq and opened an oilfield developed with Soviet aid.

As the Soviet leader departed, Baghdad Radio said that a unit of the Soviet Navy would arrive tomorrow in the Persian Gulf port of Um Qasr for a five-day stay.

After signing the treaty, which strengthens the Soviet Union's foothold in the Arab world, Mr. Kosygin emphasized in a speech last night that it "is not aimed at any other country" and its purpose is to insure peace.

The treaty is the second the Russians have signed with an Arab country. It has provisions similar to the Soviet-Egyptian pact signed last May.

Later, a joint communiqué was issued by Iraq and the Soviet Union that affirmed that "there can be no just and permanent peace in the Middle East without the liberation of all Arab territories occupied as a result of the Israeli-imperialist aggression and achieving the legitimate

rights of the Arab people of Palestine."

"The Iraqi-Soviet friendship treaty is an important document which... plays a significant part in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism," the communiqué asserted.

The two sides declared they would "unite their efforts for the sake of international peace and security and in support of social advancement and freedom."

The Iraqi news agency, quoting the communiqué, said Iraq thanked the Soviet Union for its cooperation in developing the Iraqi economy and "especially in laying down the basis of the national oil industry."

Table-Top NATO Games

BOON, April 10 (UPI).—Six NATO countries will conduct a joint military training exercise April 17-21 in Cologne, the Defense Ministry announced today. A ministry spokesman said "Lion 72" would be a "table top" maneuver, meaning it would be held at staff level only, with no troop movements or aircraft operations involved.

Many Mourn At Zanzibari Ruler's Burial

Nyerere Takes Part In Rites for Karume

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 10 (UPI).—Sheikh Abeld Karume, slain leader of the Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar, was buried today with state honors and in Moslem tradition. Mourning crowds estimated at more than 30,000, in full-length white gowns, stood by motionless under a cloudless sky as a fellow sheikh intoned prayers from the Koran.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who made no secret of his lack of rapport with the fallen leader, was at the graveside. He picked up a handful of red gravel and slowly poured it over the sheikh's thick-set form. Draped in the black, gold and green flag of Tanzania, which incorporates Zanzibar and mainland Tanganyika in a political union.

Four Gunmen

Sheikh Karume, 67, died instantly Friday when four gunmen burst into his ruling Afro-Shirazi party headquarters and pumped six bullets into him while he played cards.

He had governed the spice island—which supplies virtually the entire world clove crop—and its 300,000 inhabitants with an iron hand in the eight years since January, 1964, when he came to power in a bloody revolution which headed the start of Communist aid and influence.

The 35-member Revolutionary Council, which has determined island politics since the Arab sultanate was overthrown in 1964, remained in charge, with a close Karume confidant, Aboud Jumbe, 32, apparently its new spokesman and a candidate to succeed Sheikh Karume, political sources on the mainland said.

4 Assassins Died

One of the four assassins—three Africans and an Arab—was shot Friday by a Karume bodyguard. Two were killed in a gun battle with security forces yesterday at Bumbeni, 16 miles from Zanzibar town, and one committed suicide. Radio Zanzibar said. Their identities have not been made public.

Diplomats said that if the killing was not personally motivated, it was obscured by the intricacies of island politics, and they expected little immediate or dramatic change in the autocratic conduct of government there while the Revolutionary Council retains power.

'Village of Widows' in Poland Marks Date of Nazi Massacre

SKLOBY, Poland, April 10 (AP).—In a small forest clearing not far from here, scores of candles will burn tomorrow—lit by a "village of widows."

At that spot 32 years ago, Nazi soldiers shot to death all the men they could find in Skloby and then razed every house. All told, 379 persons were slaughtered for assisting a group of partisans.

Skloby has since risen from the ashes with the help of Polish authorities, who have undoubtedly given it special attention.

Unlike neighboring villages, it has a school equipped with a chemistry laboratory, a textile factory where most of the women are employed, special loans available to build houses and unusually high pensions for the widows.

A Widow Remembers

The massacre is vividly remembered by 60-year-old Julia Szulifik, who lost her husband, three brothers, her husband's three brothers and four uncles. "The Germans started to encircle the village around three in the morning," Mrs. Szulifik says. "I looked out of the window and could see the lights of trucks pointing towards us. The rattling of the motors made it more frightening."

"I told my husband to take our daughter and go away but he was convinced his work permit would save him. By daylight we could see houses burning in the distance."

India, Pakistan Exchange POWs

NEW DELHI, April 10 (AP).—India and Pakistan exchanged sick and wounded prisoners of war today for the second time since their December war.

A Swiss plane chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross left New Delhi for Rawalpindi with 35 ailing Pakistani prisoners and was to return with an Indian soldier and four civilians interned in Pakistan.

The first exchange on Feb. 25 repatriated 27 Pakistanis and 17 Indians. India holds about 94,000 Pakistanis, almost all of whom surrendered in what was then East Pakistan. A few more than 500 Indians are in Pakistani prison camps.

and then the SS knocked on our door."

She said that the troops had dragged her husband into the street and 20 minutes later set the house ablaze.

"I never saw him again," said Mrs. Szulifik, who lives alone in a new house. She has two married daughters living in Skloby and a son, Michal.

How did the women live during the occupation with no homes and men?

Helped by Neighbors

"Most of us returned to Skloby the very next day and made rough shelters," Mrs. Szulifik said. "I myself was pregnant with Michal. I gave birth to him two weeks later inside a broken-down hayhouse."

"We managed to survive with the help we got from nearby villages, but I honestly never thought I would reach the age I am today."

Another widow, 69-year-old Zofia Glowacka, wept as she told her story.

"I tried to hide my husband in a laundry box but it was too small," she said. "They marched him down the street, beating him all the way. We couldn't speak for weeks after it happened. It will never die in our minds and we shall never forgive."

Despite the special assistance this village has received, not all signs of the massacre are gone. District officials say that after three decades, women still outnumber the men here—443 to 332.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
62 Pelikanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel. (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
1966-1970

A sports car that takes into consideration that not all men are bachelors.

Because in this world there exist married men who crave a sports car with the heated, frenzied passion of any bachelor, we build the Javelin with enough room to seat four.

There are two high-back bucket seats in the front, like most sports cars. (To hold a man and his woman in selfish comfort.)

And unlike most sports cars, there's a wide cushioned seat in the back. (To hold a man and his woman's children and/or their dog.)

But in making the Javelin a family car, we didn't sacrifice any of the performance characteristics of a sports car. The Javelin has a standard 232 cubic inch engine that develops 100 net horsepower. And optional V-8's that

generate even more. Up to a pulse-quickenning 255.

The Javelin also has a standard three-speed, fully synchromesh, floor shift transmission.

An optional heavy-duty 10 inch clutch.

A standard "twin-ball-joint" front suspension system. And a list of other standards and options that will get the Javelin from 0-60 in less than 9 seconds.

All of which should make the Javelin as appealing to the single bachelor as it is to the married one.

American Motors
Javelin



Integration by Pressure

The killers of Sheikh Aheid Karume have all, reportedly, been shot and his government in Zanzibar remains apparently unshaken. If the latter is true, it must be assumed that his methods of integration in the island portion of long standing in Zanzibar have been married off to Zanzibari officials, and Arabs and Indians were ordered to intermarry with Africans or face deportation.

It could be argued that this is no worse than the miscegenation, usually without benefit of clergy, that followed white imperialism around the world, and that its intellectual base was not less respectable than the severe laws against racial intermingling in South Africa or the ban on interracial marriages in a number of American states before they were overturned by courts or more enlightened legislation. But it is surely no better, especially since Sheikh Karume professed to believe that only blacks or other non-whites could be true Tanzanians.

Be that as it may, Sheikh Karume's brusque methods with the most intimate of interpersonal relationships form a kind of reductio ad absurdum of the problem of securing racial integration by government pressure. This is the problem that the United States is encountering in a number of areas of rather more practical importance.

Before World War II, the American black was discriminated against, both legally and by social pressure, in virtually every field—education, voting, housing, jobs, social and personal relations. Beginnings were made, during the war and after, to eliminate some of the crassest of these discriminations, in military service and in forbidding the barring of blacks from eating places and housing and jobs. The U.S. Supreme Court moved

to remove official discrimination in education and at the voting booths and, after a struggle, these steps were accepted by the states and Congress.

But it is one thing to assert that the black man, the red man, the Puerto Rican and the Chicano have equal rights in the American community. It is quite another to assure those rights. Negative action against cases of discrimination is easier than positive action to insure integration.

Nearly all the current argument over racial problems in the United States today revolves about such positive measures. No black child can be forbidden by law or community regulation from attending a school with a white child, simply because one is black, the other white. But housing patterns work against the integration of the schools—therefore the row about busing. Laws forbid blacks from being barred from houses in white neighborhoods—but the lower economic status of the blacks does not make it possible for them to rent or buy in white neighborhoods on any large scale. So public housing, in such localities, available to blacks, causes friction.

And on the basic economic front, it is extremely difficult to prove in court that a black man is refused a job, or denied promotion, because of color. So quota systems are being set up in various industries (including the academic) and there is much argument that this is simply racism in reverse; that to require a certain number of positions be opened to racial minorities is as bad as quotas limiting the number of jobs available to them.

These arguments represent discord—but they also represent progress. One cannot conceive of such subjects being even discussed a generation ago. Probably they will seem ludicrous a generation hence. But in the meanwhile they trouble many, and agitate the state.

The Bombing

In his three years in the White House, Mr. Nixon has dropped more bombs by the ton in Indochina, some three million tons, than Lyndon Johnson did in his five years. If you count the 500-pounders and the white phosphorous and the 7 1/2-ton "Cheeseburgers" and all the rest, Mr. Nixon has dropped more than one ton of bombs a minute during every single minute of his administration. He has become—here's a "first" for you—the man who has assembled and let loose more devastation from the sky than anyone else in the history of creation; all this, mind you, while "winding down" the war.

Yet in the past week North Vietnam has been able to send some tens of thousands of troops, with heavy artillery and armor and anti-aircraft and even SAMs, across the Demilitarized Zone into North Vietnam; it has an estimated 20,000 troops pushing off from the Cambodian border near Saigon; it is conducting other military operations in the Mekong Delta and elsewhere. Leaving aside the civilian and environmental damages, one is surely entitled to ask just what military purpose has been served by this torrential rain of explosives from the sky?

An obvious reply is, of course, that political constraints have prevented Mr. Nixon from bombing North Vietnam proper in the style to which his predecessor had become accustomed. Instead he has had to do most of his bombing elsewhere in Indochina, and he could not focus the daily devastation on the buildup above the DMZ. Yet the whole Johnson record indicates that although bombing raises Hanoi's costs, Hanoi is prepared to pay those costs. Even the heavy unconstrained bombing on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos has not kept North Vietnam from mustering the threat it now poses in Cambodia opposite Saigon and in the Delta.

Moreover, Mr. Nixon has done much bombing in North Vietnam. Though Mr. Johnson ended regular daily attacks on the North in 1968, sorties by the thousands have been authorized by Mr. Nixon in the name of "protective reaction" against Vietnamese efforts to track or down American planes

flying reconnaissance missions over the North and interdiction missions over Laos. Some of these "limited-duration protective-reaction strikes" have gone on for a week or more.

President Nixon's general bombing rationale, as restated by the American command in Saigon just the other day, has been "to help protect the lives of the diminishing U.S. forces in South Vietnam." Yet virtually none of the remaining Americans are in a combat role (except in the air) or in a combat zone: Their lives are not threatened. Asked about the current raids, Adm. Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, candidly avoided the customary misleading bows to "protective reaction" and "protecting American boys." The bombing will continue, he said, "so long as the battle that is currently going is supported with resources from North Vietnam." . . . as long as there are valid military targets supporting this operation." Defense Secretary Laird confirmed the point. For at least the span of "this operation," then, we are back essentially to the Johnson policy of regular daily attacks on North Vietnam. A record 500 tactical aircraft and a record 100 B-52s are on the job; a record fifth carrier is being readied to steam into the waters off Vietnam. The ranks of American POWs are again being increased.

In sum, having established himself as the greatest bomber of all time, having surpassed Lyndon Johnson in havoc wrought to the land if not also to the people of Indochina, having failed nonetheless to break the will of Hanoi or to deter its largest offensive since Dien Bien Phu, and having addicted Saigon more than ever to a reliance on American air power even while proclaiming ever greater success for "Vietnamization"—having done all this, Mr. Nixon is bombing still more, while the Russians, undeterred, are providing ever heavier firepower, in the form of artillery and SAM missiles, to their North Vietnamese allies. In what conceivable sense can this be described as "winding down"—let alone ending—the war?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Offensive in Vietnam

The Communist offensive strengthens the Soviet position before Mr. Nixon's arrival in Moscow. In all the conversations one can have with Soviet leaders about the prospects for Mr. Nixon's visit to Russia, the Vietnam problem is the topic that gives rise to the firmest, most intransigent positions.

Moscow doubtless knows that pressures on the North Vietnamese to make them accept

some compromise would be fruitless. Doubtless also, the Russians feel even more interdependent with Hanoi since this permits them to contrast their own attitude with that of the Chinese, who received Mr. Nixon while bombs were poured on Vietnam. But it also looks very much as if this firm attitude was part of the preparation of their own conversations with Mr. Nixon.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1897

NEW YORK—The largest life policy ever written by one company was signed by Mrs. Leland Stanford, who is seventy-two years old. It is for \$1,000,000 and is in favor of the Stanford University. The annual premium is \$170,000. If Mrs. Stanford dies within 10 years the company will pay the stated amount. If she lives beyond ten years the company will pay \$2,000,000 at her death. Quite a noble gesture.

April 11, 1922

NEW YORK—According to the detailed 1920 census figures, there are 4,296,000 foreigners in New York and only 1,165,000 native Americans. The foreigners include: 994,000 Russians, 803,000 Italians, 638,000 Irish, 603,000 Austro-Hungarians and 593,000 Germans. The Russian population here is larger than that of Warsaw and the Italian larger than that at Naples. French and Greek populations also increased.



'How Are Things At The Jigsaw Puzzle Factory?'

The Forgotten Victims

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—President Nixon's response to the Communist offensive in Vietnam, his escalation of air and naval bombardment, has special and agonizing meaning for one group of people: the wives and families of American prisoners.

More than anyone else, they must realize that the Nixon policy now offers no realistic hope of an end to American military involvement in Indochina. And in all likelihood that means no end to the captivity of their husbands, sons, brothers and fathers.

The feelings of the wives and families are likely to have political significance as the year 1972 goes on. Nixon, recognizing their potential as a focus of anti-war emotions, has taken great care with the families: His aides have cultivated them, and he himself made a surprise appearance at the last meeting of their organization. But resentment of the President—a feeling that he has defaulted on a pledge to get the men out—is now growing.

The President's credibility among the prisoners' families was falling before the latest military turn in Vietnam. An example of that trend can be seen in Mrs. Anne Crater, whose husband, Lt. Col. Robert Roger Crater, was shot down over North Vietnam on Dec. 20, 1967. She has had one brief letter from him since then, and she does not know whether any of her letters to him have got through.

Mrs. Crater is English-born, and she struggles in a very English way to contain her anguish. She has not wanted her husband's plight to be caught up in politics; she has resisted those among the families who favor politicizing the prisoners issue. But now, painfully, her words are changing. "Mr. Nixon keeps saying the war will not be an issue in the election," Mrs. Crater said, a while ago, "but I can't believe that. He came in on a promise to end the war. He made clear in his last (January) speech how difficult that is, but he made the promise."

"I assume that Mr. Nixon means what he says when he says he will be responsible for the prisoners, so he must expect us to hold him responsible. If he gets those men out, I'll be glad to back him in the election. I'm sorry to be so selfish, but . . ."

Mrs. Crater expresses the argument for continuing American effort to keep the government of Nguyen Van Thieu in power in Saigon. She says that her husband is a career officer who understood the risk of war and would have thought his captivity a burden to be borne for the sake of American political objectives. But then she says: "That's what I believe he would have said five years ago, but now I don't know."

Others Less Cautious

Others among the prisoners' families are much less cautious than Mrs. Crater, much more politically committed. An example in Washington, D.C., is Sheila Cronin, whose brother was shot down on Jan. 13, 1967. He is Navy Lt. Comdr. Michael P. Cronin.

Miss Cronin and others are working in their spare time to put pressure on Nixon by supporting candidates who would end the war and get the prisoners home. They expect to go to both national conventions.

"When the President spoke in January about the secret peace talks," Miss Cronin said, "we didn't understand a lot of things. We went to the White House and spoke with a staff aide from the National Security Council. I asked him a lot of questions, and

I didn't get a straight answer to a single one. At the end he told me that I should give their peace plan 10 months—which would keep us quiet long enough to get Nixon re-elected."

One episode played a significant part in the politicizing of Sheila Cronin. That was what she calls the President's "misrepresentation of the facts" in his television interview with Dan Rather of CBS last Jan. 2.

In that interview the President said flatly that the United States had offered the North Vietnamese "the deal of saying if we set a deadline" for total withdrawal, "then they will give us back our POWs." The North Vietnamese, he said, had "totally rejected" this proposal—"a very cruel action on their part."

But that was fiction. The United States has never disclosed having made any such proposal for an even exchange—total withdrawal in return for the prisoners—even in the secret talks.

There is certainly no assurance that the other side would have accepted the idea. They might have last summer, before Thieu's re-election; they might not. But there has never been any sign of willingness on Nixon's part to make such a deal, at least to date.

Even by our degraded standards of political truthfulness, such a calculated misrepresentation was, and is, staggering. The wives and families are not likely to forget it—or, if they have any access to the public conscience, to let the rest of us forget.

Turning Point

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The North Vietnamese offensive is likely to be critical in what emerges as a Democratic contest between George McGovern and Hubert Humphrey. It will not be insignificant in testing the resources of Richard Nixon. Already it has shattered the confidence of those few who believed that the Peking summit would bring instant benefits in Indochina.

George McGovern, though he voted for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, began to oppose the war about as soon as anyone. That position is overwhelmingly popular among the intellectuals, and grudgingly popular among the people, who have lost any appetite they had for the Vietnam war.

On the other hand, it has been a long time since there was any public speculation on what might happen if the North Vietnamese military successfully invaded the South. For a period it was generally assumed that this could not happen because the American military would prevent it. Subsequently, it was assumed that this would not happen because the South Vietnamese military were now strong enough to prevent it. Now it is happening, and public opinion on the issue has not crystallized. It is very possible that the crisis will finally divide McGovern and Humphrey.

Call for Bombing

Hours after the returns from Wisconsin came in, three Democratic candidates had expressed themselves as calling on the United States to bomb North Vietnam military bases whence the invasion issues. They were Scoop Jackson, George Wallace—and Hubert Humphrey. McGovern (at this writing) has not been heard from, and no doubt he struggles over the dilemma.

If he joins his confederates and calls for U.S. intervention, he will instantly lose favor with his pacifist supporters. If he calls on the United States to do nothing except perhaps to protect our own men in the event that they should become involved (and this is his likeliest line), he will solidly expose himself in the event that what follows should be catastrophic.

A collapse of the South Vietnamese position as a result of pressure from isolationist-pacifists could very well reawaken American pride, propelling the candidate who declared himself on the side of firmness and stability. Wallace preeminently occupies that position among the Democrats who are most conspicuous

in the race. Scoop Jackson of course is identified with the hawks. But Humphrey, if he is looking for an issue to take with McGovern, could very well find it in the next few days.

Meanwhile, Richard Nixon has got to do a lot of talking. If he vigorously resumes the war, he will have to do it without the use of the American fighting man—that is flatly excluded.

This means air power. And this raises the question whether air power is sufficient to save the enemy's industry. It has been the lazy assumption, all along, that to the extent that the South Vietnamese military is insufficient to do the job, the U.S. Air Force will come along with the balance of power.

Role of B-52s

But the use of B-52s to bomb supply lines has not proved sufficient. Already there is talk of decisive bombing of the sources of North Vietnamese supplies. This is something even Lyndon Johnson hesitated to do. His hesitation may prove to have been strategically fatal, but it wasn't tactically fatal because during the period in question, the U.S. military was on the ground. Now that it is not, we come closer to the crucial question which Richard Nixon will have to answer in the next few hours with or without the support of the individual Democratic candidates.

Approximately four years ago we began formally exploring the diplomatic alternative suggested by Sen. McGovern and others. We went to Paris, having extracted a pledge from the North Vietnamese to observe the DMZ. Needless to say they did not observe that pledge. A few years later we went to Peking, obviously hoping to get support there. We didn't. We are reduced to the military.

It used to be accepted as commonplace that there would be a great national revolution if, after all this effort, the North Vietnamese proceeded merely to take over South Vietnam. One hasn't heard much about that in the past year or so, and it may well be that the reflexes of the country are deadened after the pounding they took in the late 1960s and in 1970. But they may be lately there, and Hubert Humphrey is no doubt taking himself to discover whether that is so. By appealing to them, he may establish that separation between himself and George McGovern which could conclude the primary contests in his favor.

Wider Bands: An Aid To Adjusting Currency

By Walter S. Salant

NEW YORK.—Only three months have elapsed since the major non-Communist countries made the now-famous "Smithsonian Accord" of Dec. 18 about international monetary arrangements, which President Nixon hailed as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world," but the private financial community in the United States and abroad has already been asking whether the agreement will break down.

In the Smithsonian Accord, the major countries realigned the prices at which their currencies exchange for each other in the foreign-exchange markets, setting new "parities" or "central rates" that made the dollar cheaper in relation to nearly all other major currencies, but cheapening it by different amounts in relation to different currencies and agreeing to allow the actual prices of their currencies to vary within a widened band of 2 1/4 percent on either side of these parities or central rates.

It was widely expected that the realignment of exchange rates would be followed by a return to the United States of the vast amounts of capital that had been transferred to Europe and Japan during 1971 in the expectation that the dollar would fall in the foreign-exchange markets. For some weeks after the agreement, the price of the dollar remained above its new central rate in relation to most currencies, but apparently this fact did not result from any large return flow of such capital; in fact, the return flow was widely regarded as disappointingly small.

Fall of Dollar

Partly because people took this as evidence that the dollar was weak (or that others regarded it as weak) and partly because interest rates on short-term lending were much lower in the United States than in Europe, the dollar fell to and below its new central rate against most other major currencies.

Early in February, Robert V. Roosa, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, strongly criticized American monetary policy for not following what he called the "traditional" central banking policy of moving, "at least for a time," toward tighter money after a currency devaluation. That criticism is to some degree misplaced.

For one thing, it is questionable whether it really is traditional central bank policy to tighten money following a devaluation; although monetary policy is kept tight when a country is fighting to avoid devaluation, it is generally relaxed when the fight is given up. But whether U.S. policy breaks with tradition is a trivial question; the significant questions are whether American policy has been correct under the circumstances and, if it has erred, whether the error has been serious.

Below Capacity

On this score, the first thing to remember is that the U.S. economy was operating in the fourth quarter of 1971 at 6 1/2 percent below its estimated practical capacity, thereby foregoing output at the rate of about \$75 billion a year. In this situation, an easy money policy is appropriate and, while the important objective of such a policy should be to get long-term interest rates down, that can hardly be done without expanding the money supply and, in the process, reducing short-term interest rates, an incidental effect that is helpful in itself.

It should also be recognized that the recent devaluation of the dollar, unlike virtually all past devaluations of major currencies, did not anchor it (or other currencies) to a relatively fixed relation to other currencies but deliberately placed it (and other currencies) within a broad band. This widening of the band was designed to accomplish two purposes.

One is to permit larger differences in short-term interest rates and other elements of credit policy between countries than was possible with the former much narrower bands, so that countries could make greater use of monetary policy for domestic purposes. The United States was taking advantage of the opportunity that the widened band was intended to provide.

The other purpose of the widened band is to allow limited movements of exchange rates in order to help bring balances of payments into adjustment.

Expansionist Policy

Since the price of the dollar, for several weeks after the Smithsonian Agreement, was at or above the mid-point of the

permitted range in relation to most of the major currencies, the expansionist monetary policy not only suited the needs of the domestic economy but also encouraged people to postpone returning their capital to the United States, thereby tending to depress the dollar toward the lower limit of the permitted band.

This encourages the very long-run improvement in the United States balance of payments that we seek and that foreign countries profess to want.

It is true that some foreign countries appear unwilling to see their own trade surplus reduced and want to see the U.S. payments position improved mainly by cutting the flow of U.S. capital abroad rather than by restoring large U.S. surpluses from trade in merchandise and services. But by agreeing to, and in some cases insisting on, a reduction in the price of the dollar, they supported or at least acquiesced in our objective of improving the U.S. balance in goods and services.

Thus, American monetary policy has not only been consistent with the purposes of the new arrangements but also has tended to promote the attainment of U.S. domestic and international economic objectives, both of which most foreign countries also support.

If any criticism could be made of American central banking policy during the period since the Smithsonian Accord, it would have to be that short-term interest rates need not have been pushed or allowed to fall so low, that the authorities should, instead, have placed more downward pressure on long-term interest rates and less on short-term rates.

But the case made against U.S. low short-term rates on international grounds, which is only that with higher short-term rates more capital would have flowed back to the United States, wholly ignores the point that higher rates, by keeping the foreign-exchange value of the dollar well above its lower limit, would have impeded the longer-run forces through which devaluation operates to reduce balance-of-payments deficits.

Return Flow

The critics would delay these longer run and more basic adjustments in the American payments position in order to obtain the transitory benefit of an earlier return flow of capital. Even the most dollar-averse foreign central bankers can hardly be so shortsighted as to prefer an immediate and rapid reduction of their dollar holdings that postpones or slows the process of their longer run diminution. If any are so eager, they might reduce the difference between short-term interest rates in the United States and their own money markets by taking steps to reduce their own rates.

If that policy—or anything else—raises the dollar above its lower limit, they could take advantage of the new policy instrument created by the widening of margins and sell dollars, thereby encouraging capital to return to the United States without impeding or delaying the more fundamental adjustment of trade flows, and incidentally reducing their unwanted holdings of dollars at the same time. But apparently the new flexibility of exchange rates has not been accompanied by an equal flexibility of mind, for the availability of a new policy instrument appears to have gone unrecognized.

Mr. Salant is a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution. This article is from The New York Times special feature service.

Letters

Business Favors

The New York Times editorial "The Business of America" (HT 4 April) is highly commendable. So is your evident faith in the permissibility of Man. But like it or not, to a greater or lesser extent, the practice of granting favors (the old *quid pro quo*) is now, always was, and probably will remain universal.

In all languages from Akkadian to Zulu the First Law of Scientific Motivation remains: "What's there in it for me?" Our country is fortunate in that it is big enough to absorb without lasting harm these occasional minor shocks.

Has anyone noticed how they generally pop up in election years? RAY LIPSON, Lugano.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. McDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss
George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Ray Terrill, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc., 125 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, Inc., 125 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and Div. in \$	52w. 100% First, High Low Last, Chg
2274	6446	ACB Ind 1.20	300	6910	7254	65% 70	-1
2275	47	ACF Ind 2.40	300	6910	7254	65% 70	-1
1276	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1277	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1278	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1279	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1280	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1281	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1282	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1283	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1284	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1285	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1286	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1287	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1288	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1289	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1290	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1291	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1292	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1293	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1294	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1295	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1296	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1297	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1298	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1299	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1300	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1301	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1302	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1303	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1304	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1305	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1306	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1307	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1308	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1309	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1310	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1311	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1312	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1313	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1314	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1315	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1316	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1317	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1318	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1319	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1320	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1321	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1322	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1323	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1324	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1325	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1326	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1327	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1328	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1329	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1330	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1331	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1332	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1333	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1334	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1335	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1336	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1337	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1338	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1339	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1340	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1341	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1342	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1343	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1344	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1345	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1346	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1347	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1348	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1349	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1350	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1351	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1352	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1353	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1354	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1355	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1356	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1357	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1358	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1359	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1360	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1361	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1362	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1363	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1364	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1365	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1366	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1367	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1368	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1369	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1370	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1371	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1372	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1373	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1374	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1375	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1376	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1377	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1378	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1379	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1380	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1381	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1382	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1383	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1384	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1385	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1386	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1387	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1388	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1389	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1390	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1391	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1392	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1393	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1394	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1395	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1396	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1397	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1398	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1399	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1400	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1401	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1402	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1403	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1404	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1405	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1406	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1407	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1408	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1409	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1410	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1411	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1412	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1413	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1414	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1415	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1416	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1417	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1418	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1419	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1420	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1421	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1422	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1423	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1424	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1425	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1426	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1427	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1428	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1429	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1430	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1431	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1432	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1433	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1434	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1435	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1436	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1437	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1438	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1439	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1440	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1441	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1442	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1443	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1444	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1445	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1446	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1447	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1448	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1449	1394	Accmetex Ind	2	140	140	140	140
1450	1						

The International Monetary Market: a major step toward stability in world trade.

***"Nothing else in the world is so powerful
as an idea whose time has come."***
Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo

"There is today a major need for a broad, widely based, active and resilient futures market in currency."
Prof. Milton Friedman

Prof. Milton Friedman

**You're a multi-national electronics corporation.
You've just made a \$10 million sale overseas.
Your profit on the deal is \$300,000.
You could wind up losing \$150,000.**

**You're a multi-national oil company.
You've just made a \$10 million purchase overseas.
You could wind up paying \$10,450,000.**

**You're a pretty sophisticated speculator.
You keep your eye on the exchange rates.
You think the Deutschmark is undervalued.
Now you can do something about it.**

Of course, the speculator *could* lose much of his risk capital. The electronics corporation *could* wind up with a windfall profit of \$750,000. The oil company *could* pay as little as \$9,550,000 for its purchase.

The difference is this: of the three examples cited, only the speculator *wants* that kind of risk. A major corporation does not. The recent agreement to let currencies vary 2.25% above or below official parity has put many international companies in a business they don't want to be in—currency speculation. Changes in currency values interfere with the conduct of day-to-day business and are even more disruptive of long-range planning and pricing.

Speculators—the shock absorbers of futures transactions—have been unable (though certainly not unwilling) to participate. As Professor Milton Friedman has said: "The market needs speculators who are willing to take open positions as well as hedges. The larger the volume of speculative activity, the better the market and the easier it will be for persons involved in foreign trade and investment to hedge at low costs."

to study pig crop reports and various other factors affecting frozen pork belly futures, it seems more than likely that he would find a study of the ultimate commodity—money—at least as familiar and understandable.)

In the interest of bringing greater stability to world commerce; in the interest of providing a major marketplace for those who have the financial ability and the desire to pit their judgment against the future; the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has established the International Monetary Market. As one of the largest and most innovative futures markets in the world, the CME is uniquely qualified to do so. Its brand new trading floor complex together with its world-wide electronic communications facilities make it, technologically, the most modern exchange in the world. Yet this technology is backed by more than fifty years of futures trading experience in the futures trading capital of the world.

The older order changeth. Bretton Woods is dead. The time has come for a new idea. The International Monetary Market is born.

Trading begins in mid-April, 1972 in Canadian dollars, Deutschemarks, Swiss francs, British pounds, Japanese yen, Italian lira and Mexican pesos. Interested parties may secure further information by

Interested parties may obtain further information by writing to the address below.

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Market Summary

[illegible]

Sales: April 1690; June 1784; Aug 484;

WHEAT Open High Low Close Prev. May 1.62 1.62 1.60 1.61 1.61 Jun 1.91 1.94 1.91 1.92 1.90 Jul 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Aug 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Sep 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Oct 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Nov 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Dec 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Jan 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Feb 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Mar 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90									
WHEAT Open High Low Close Prev. May 1.62 1.62 1.60 1.61 1.61 Jun 1.91 1.94 1.91 1.92 1.90 Jul 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Aug 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Sep 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Oct 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Nov 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Dec 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Jan 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Feb 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Mar 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90									
WHEAT Open High Low Close Prev. May 1.62 1.62 1.60 1.61 1.61 Jun 1.91 1.94 1.91 1.92 1.90 Jul 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Aug 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Sep 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Oct 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Nov 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Dec 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Jan 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Feb 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90 Mar 1.91 1.92 1.90 1.91 1.90									

[illegible]

Mr. Henry J. DUVEIN
has joined our Brussels office

COGGESHALL & HICKS, INC.

High-Low Close N.Y.
425 Industrials .. 126.99 128.37 121.99 -17
20 Railroads 48.85 49.03 49.21 -3
45 Utilities 54.37 56.23 56.23 -25
300 Stocks 110.84 109.17 109.45 -17

Copier 7.45pt
Cont Oil ..
Miami Pw'd ..
Text Ind ..
Nat'l Norms ..
7.45pt
Duplein Co ..
Wiggins of ..
Emco 4.75pt
Federal Co ..
Palm Oil ..

Success ..
Soc Ind ..
Text Ind ..
Nat'l Norms ..
Indust Co ..
Wiggins of ..
Emco 4.75pt
Federal Co ..
Palm Oil ..

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
April 7	361,378	653,605	2,702	
April 8	342,283	678,556	2,213	

New Highs and Lows

AetnaLifeC	Fnl Feder	Norfolk West
Alaska Int	Flintkote	Nwst Ariz
Allied Chem	Flintkit pIA	Nwest Ind
Alpha PC	Ford Matl	Nvrtng nIA
Amalgam Wrl	GanAdm	Nvrtng nIA
A-DualVest	GenAmCo	Nwslnd pA
Amgen pnt	GenAnils pI	Omelela Ld
Anr Sealring	Gibratn Fcn	Penn JC
ANF	Gibson Fcn	Pepico
Arcata Natl	Globel Mar	Phillip Marr
Armco Sil	GoldWtl Fln	Pollish Fc
Aspen Pwr	Hartshorn	Quest
Avery Prod	GilNortek	Quester
Avon Prod	GIWNFlnI	Qustr pAmB
Baker OT	Harrsch	Rdg
Bealring	Hewlett Pck	Reynold Ind
Bedckman	Hewlet Pack	Robtman
Beech Airy	Hfct Elect	Robins AH
Bell & How	Hidley Egn	S&P
BeneL 43pp	Hollyday A	SIRega Pac

Berkey Pho	Howmet Cp	Schlitz Brw
Big Three	Hudson Bay	Schlimbgr
Borg Warn	Hunt Chem	Sheller Glob

[illegible]

Dr Pepper
Radio Corp.

Amul Ind	Fls Pow	Ph El 7,250
Amul NatGas	FlsPow	Pitkin Co
Amstar of A	GNAyro	Pub Svc Co
Calanese	3m Food	PSEC 9,020
Celanu PA	GenTeK	PSEC 7,040
cmll Pvc	Genesec Inc	Reynolds Co
Danco Labs	MGIC Inv	Vornado Inc
DuPont	Allies Lab	VSI Corp
Eagle Bldg	Mison-Egott	Wachov Cp
East Kodak	Mohawk Ind	Wendover
Eastman	Monsanto	Wang Lab
ElchSNAI	Murphy Off	War Swamy
Escondo JC	Nat Airlines	Westvaco
Escondo Nc	Nat Search	Wheeler Sil
Essex Co	Newmont	Winters Ind
Equity-Fdg		Zayre Corp

Clive Pitts	Iowa Power	Sandie Gas
ClerPitt spl	Iowa PSvc	Shakespre
Coffins. A&K	LeWitzF wt	SOS Cons
Colum Gas	MassA&M	SouthCal Ed
CornE 71wt	McCrory Sp	Southern Co
Cornwith Pitt	Meats Mach	Stone Web

CnPW 7.45pt	MtRE 8.12pt	3uGreen
Cont Oil	Minn PwLi	Sun Oil
Del Monte	Nat Horms	Textl Ind
DeRE 7.45pt	NIM 3.99pt	Un El 6.40pt
Duplan Co	NotHGas pr	UnOil Car
Erm 4.75pt	Ohio Edison	UnUt 1.50pt
Federal Co	PalmWJ. wI	Whitlcr Deat
Federal Inc	PalmW cwl	

Mini, midi, maxi—which?

EEC Bankers Reach Accord On Margins

Intervention on Currency Exchanges

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BASEL, April 10 (AP)—The terms of the Common Market's new currency exchange intervention agreement were agreed today by the 12 member states. The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market.

The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market. The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market.

The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market. The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market.

The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market. The agreement is designed to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies of the member states by intervening in the foreign exchange market.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or close of the dollar on the London market today was 1.49, down from 1.50, the level at which it had been trading for several days.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese Banks Buy Citicorp Shares

Four leading Japanese commercial banks and one trust bank have obtained a combined 1.7 percent interest in First National City Corp., the parent company of First National City Bank, by means of open-market purchases on the New York Stock Exchange at a price of \$55.50 a share for a total of \$4.9 million.

Mohawk, Allegheny Airlines to Unite

The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved the merger of Mohawk Airlines into Allegheny Airlines in view of Mohawk's extremely critical financial position. The decision converts Allegheny into the sixth largest, among the 20 domestic U.S. airlines. The merger agreement calls for a conversion ratio of one share of Allegheny common and a warrant to buy an additional two-thirds of a share at \$15 a share, for each 1 1/4 Mohawk shares.

Genese Highest Paid U.S. Executive

Last year was a profitable one for top corporate executives. Harold S. Genese, chairman and president of International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT), was paid \$812,494 in salary and bonus in 1971, up from \$766,756 in 1970, making him the highest paid executive in the nation.

Mediterranean Set for Oil Development

MADRID, April 10 (AP)—The petroleum industry's appetite for new resource fields has been whetted recently by discoveries offshore from Spain and Tunisia, and only the concentration of all available deep sea rigs in the North Sea is holding up full-scale exploration of the Mediterranean.

The governments of France, Italy and Spain are impatient to have the oil concerns get busy, in hopes of finding significant hydrocarbon resources beneath their own territorial waters. Operators who have struck oil or gas to date in the Mediterranean include subsidiaries of Royal Dutch Shell, Amoco, Phillips Petroleum, Petrolia d'Aquitaine and those of two state-owned concerns, Italy's ENI and France's ELF-Erap.

Technical innovations are essential for exploring—and exploiting—the Mediterranean because, unlike the relatively shallow North Sea, it sinks to formidable depths. However, generally fine Mediterranean weather and the short duration of storms mean that floating or semi-submersible platforms could operate safely well out from the continental shelf.

A striking example of the technical advances being made to explore the sea is the 25,000-ton Pelican, a French vessel that can drill the seabed 15,000 feet below the surface. Because it has seven propellers that hold it to a spot, it can be moved by acoustic signals broadcast from emitters dropped to the bottom of the sea, it can stay in one position, without an anchor, even in 50-mile-an-hour winds and 30-foot waves. This fall it will start exploring a potential offshore from Corsica that is held jointly by Esso Standard, Esso's French unit, CFP and Petrolia d'Aquitaine.

Through technicians are keeping up with the oil industry's demands, bureaucrats are not. For instance, the Italian powers have not yet agreed on delimitation of the deep waters of the Mediterranean. To judge by the legal battles in the North Sea, fixing national boundaries in the sea around Corsica and Sardinia could take lengthy negotiations.

Closer to shore, activity is limited only by the availability of oil rigs. There is plenty of activity in the Gulf of the Lion (the bay between the Spanish frontier and Marseilles), a partnership of CFP and the BP group is drilling in 300 feet of water and permits in seaward parts of this gulf, in depths down to 12,000 feet, have been applied for by Esso Standard, Shell Française and CFP.

Further east from Marseilles, off the Côte d'Azur, salt domes like those in the Gulf of Mexico have been spotted. In the Tyrrhenian Sea, which laps Italy's western shores, the most interesting area lies to the east of Corsica, where seismic surveys are in progress.

On the other side of Italy, in the Adriatic, enough gas has already been found to compensate for the depletion of the Po valley gas fields. The latest find was made by ELF-Erap at San Stefano; it has been predicting 17 million cubic feet of gas a day since Christmas. Yugoslavia has a claim to half the Adriatic, and the Belgrade government is wooing oil firms that have the necessary offshore skill. Drilling has begun off the north of Yugoslavia, but it is the coast off Montenegro that attracts the oilmen most.

Further south, in the Ionian Sea, AGIP has made several gas finds. The Greek government has awarded eight concessions in the Ionian and Aegean Seas. Drilling off Turkey and Israel to date has been unsuccessful, and nothing appears to have been done in Syrian and Lebanese waters. Gas has been found by Amoco and Phillips off Egypt.

AGIP, which have found a well that gives 10,000 barrels of heavy oil a day, have taken rights on several million acres in the same region. In the Maltese part, three licenses are held by Shell, Petrolia d'Aquitaine and a Canadian group headed by Home Oil as operator. Drilling has begun from two rigs.

To the west, in Tunisia's Gulf of Gabes, Petrolia d'Aquitaine, CFP and ELF-Erap have found several small oilfields. Geologists hold out hopes of locating the undersea continuation of the fabulous Libyan oilfields. The coasts of Algeria and Morocco, in contrast, are viewed as unpromising. It is in Spanish waters where the most important find have been made. At Amveta and Castellon, some 14 miles out from the delta of the Ebro River, Shell Espana, acting as operator for groups including Coparex and two Spanish government concerns, has found oil in commercial quantities. A well-head jacket now is being put in place at Amveta, and production will begin in October.

Profits Drop 52% in Year At Alusuisse

Hitachi Net Falls 33%, Sales Off in Fiscal Year

ZURICH, April 10 (AP)—Swiss Aluminum Ltd. (Alusuisse) consolidated net profit fell a sharp 52 percent last year as a result of world overproduction of aluminum and dwindling demand in Europe, the company reported today.

Alusuisse, which is one of the world's big three aluminum groups, said world production rose 21 percent last year from 1970, while European consumption declined more than 3 percent.

Net profits at Alusuisse fell to 62 million francs from 129.3 million in 1970, the 1971 report said. Total sales dropped 11.2 percent, to 2,681 billion francs from the previous 2,310 billion francs.

The company proposed a dividend of 12 percent compared with 18 percent in 1970.

Alusuisse is considering a Eurodollar loan of between \$5 million and \$60 million, chairman Emanuel Meyer told a press conference in Zurich today, according to a Reuters report. The company is also reportedly planning a Swiss franc loan, probably in May.



Charles B. McCoy

Net Rises 30% At DuPont Co.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 10 (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

He said earnings rose some 30 percent to an estimated \$2 a share during the first three months of 1972 from \$1.51 a year ago.

Mr. McCoy said first-quarter sales rose about 13 percent to \$1.04 billion from \$920 million a year earlier—the first time the quarterly figure surpassed the \$1 billion level.

Libbey-Owens-Ford (Reuters)—Du Pont Co.'s sales and earnings exceeded expectations in the first quarter, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy said today in remarks prepared for delivery at the annual meeting.

Selling Pressure Hits Prices on Big Board

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices, displaying some big changes in individual issues, ran into a bit of selling late today on the heels of last week's sharp advance.

A burst of profit-taking sent the Dow Jones Industrial average lower by 4.52 to finish at 958.08. Last week, this blue-chip barometer rose to its best level in nearly three years, building ahead with a net gain of nearly 22.

Du Pont symbolized the profit-taking forces in the market today. It posted a 1972 high at 176 1/2 but ended at 174 1/4, down 2 1/4, after management estimated March-quarter profits at around \$2 a share, up from \$1.51 one year ago.

Some analysts, noting that the new earnings hit pretty much on target with brokerage industry estimates, said that traders took profits on the news. The notable price movers included Superior Oil, up 23 to 263, and Eausch & Lomb, down 13 1/2 to 109, making it the biggest percentage loser.

Close followers of Superior Oil, an independent producer of oil and gas, attributed its strength to reports Friday that the Federal Reserve Commission would relax price controls over new sales of natural gas to interstate pipelines.

Atlet OI & Gas eased 3 1/2 to 19 7/8 after running ahead 2 1/8 on Friday as another apparent beneficiary of the FPC move.

As for wide-swinging Eausch & Lomb, the product that turned this optical goods producer into a glamour stock—its Solens, or soft contact lens—was the reason behind today's sharp loss.

The May issue of Consumer Reports said potential users of new contact lenses to adopt "a wait-and-see attitude... at this time." The publication urged this cautious approach "particularly for those who wear hard lenses successfully."

Profit-taking produced these losses in recently strong issues: Tropicana, down 2 1/2, to 10 1/2, after a 3 1/2 rise; Eausch & Lomb, down 13 1/2 to 109, after a 2 1/4 rise; and Blue Bell, down 2 1/4 to 24 1/4, after a 2 1/4 rise.

Also on the down side was H & R Block. It lost 1 7/8 to 21 1/2.

Among the companies whose stocks were helped by favorable earnings reports were Weatherhead. It rose 1 to 14 as the annual meeting was told that first-quarter net rose 28 cents a share from 14 cents a year ago.

Weatherhead also raised its cash dividend and predicted higher 1972 sales.

On the American Stock Exchange and in the OTC market, prices finished mixed in slower trading.

The majority of issues in both markets rose in the morning and then weakened in the afternoon. The exchange's price index, which was up 0.10 at noon, closed up 0.02 at 20.33.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index dropped 0.35 to 141.21. Of the 2,933 NASDAQ issues traded, 835 declined, 735 advanced and 1,353 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Penn Offshore Gas, 10 1/4, off 1/4, North Central Airlines 6 1/4, up 1/8, Gulf Oil, 25 1/2, unchanged and Forest Oil Corp., 19 3/4, off 1/2.

The most actively traded stock on the Amex for the second consecutive session was Asamera Oil, which dipped 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 6.77 million shares from 7.14 million on Friday as institutional activity slackened.

Turnover in the counter market fell to 10.59 million shares from 11.82 million on Friday.

On the bond market some short covering helped government intermediaries firm in moderate trading but there was little retail demand in the corporate sector and prices drifted lower.

Rosy View Taken On U.S. Economy By Buying Agents

NEW YORK, April 10 (Reuters)—Growing optimism may be the most encouraging note in the March survey of purchasing executives, according to the National Association of Purchasing Management.

It said 73 percent of those surveyed were "optimistic" or "satisfied" against 59 percent just last September, while only 27 percent were "concerned" or "worried"—indicating a "better feeling about the future than at any time in the past nine years."

It said the executives report that order books are generally better to March than in February. Production levels are improved, inventories expanding and the employment picture is somewhat brighter.

However, the association adds, prices continue to advance at a brisk pace and forward commitments are being made within a slightly shorter time frame.

It noted that metals and other basic items dominate the list of higher priced items, while the shortage list is a little longer than it has been for many months, and includes zinc, coal, natural gas, soda ash and caustic soda.

MODERN EXCELLENT YIELDS IN MEXICAN BANK SECURITIES

Mexico offers free currency exchange (you may invest and take out your money as you wish, when you wish). There are no personal inheritance taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. And the Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies (with no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS ?

To receive our free brochure which gives you the how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY AND STATE _____
COUNTRY _____

ALLEN W. DODD Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE MONEDA, INDEPENDENCIA, MEXICO
ESTABLISHED 1928
PROCESANDO, SANCHEZ 270
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Telex 0068 793
CLIENTS IN 48 COUNTRIES

Research is the difference between Speculation and Investment

FIRST MANHATTAN CO.
WHERE RESEARCH COMES FIRST
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS - Information Office
203, Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels.
Tel.: (02) 49.01.95 - Telex 25.522.
GENEVA - Communications Center
2, Cours de River - 1204 Geneva.
Tel.: (22) 25.51.15 - Telex 23748.

WHERE IS ALL THE MONEY GOING?

... and the banks,
... and the experts,
... and the investors!

Grand Cayman—the safest place under the sun for every kind of currency. Everybody is talking about it, and deposits are soaring. International Monetary Bank is a full-service bank, chartered and licensed by the government, offering complete, experienced financial management services. IMB offers 6 1/4% on demand deposits compounded monthly with higher interest rates on longer deposits. No taxes of any kind in the Caymans. No reports to any government. Confidential accounts with complete privacy. Trust and company management services; and many, many more advantages.

COMPLETE AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

IMB
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY BANK
1000 GRAND CAYMAN, CAYMAN ISLANDS
Please send full information in confidence to:
NAME _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____ T51

Gas Natural S.A.

Loans due 1977

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated Banco Urquijo

Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit Lyonnais Banco Urquijo

Banco Hispano-Americano Banco Popular Espanol

Dow Banking Corporation Lavoro Bank A.G.

Crédit Chimique

April 11, 1972

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Seagram's V.O. Canadian.
For people who like something
a little different.

It isn't Scotch.
It's something different.
V.O. Canadian.
Just a little bit smoother.
And a touch lighter.
Could you like V.O. even better
than the whisky you've come
to know and love?
You'll never know
unless you try it.



\$50,000,000
6-year Eurodollar Loan
to the
EKOFISK CONSORTIUM

Comprised of

Phillips Petroleum Company Norway American Petrofina Exploration Company Norway
Norsk AGIP A/S Norsk Hydro A/S Elf Norge A/S
Total Marine Norsk A/S Aquitaine Norge A/S Eurafrep Norge A/S
Coparex Norge A/S Cofranord A/S

Guaranteed by

Phillips Petroleum Company Petrofina S.A. AGIP S.p.A.
 Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (E.R.A.P.)
 Compagnie Française des Pétroles S.A. Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine

Arranged by

**FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
LIMITED**

Provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Den norske Creditbank
Banca Commerciale Italiana	First City National Bank of Houston
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	First National City Bank
Banque Ameribas	Kredietbank S.A.
Banque de l'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B.	Orion Termbank Limited
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris	Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Chemical Bank	Société Generale de Banque S.A.
Credito Italiano	The Royal Bank of Canada
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank A.G.	

Den norske Creditbank
First City National Bank of Houston
First National City Bank
Kredietbank S.A.
Orion Termbank Limited
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Société Generale de Banque S.A.
The Royal Bank of Canada

1772

Stocks and Bonds

High

Low

Stk

Div.

in %

100s

First

High

Last

Net

1%

Argus Inc.

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

2%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

3%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

4%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

5%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

6%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

7%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

8%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

9%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

11%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

12%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

13%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

14%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

15%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

16%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

17%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

18%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

19%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

20%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

21%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

22%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

23%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

24%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

25%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

26%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

27%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

28%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

29%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

30%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

31%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

32%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

33%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

34%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

35%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

36%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

37%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

38%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

39%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

40%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

41%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

42%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

43%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

44%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

45%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

46%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

47%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

48%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

49%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

50%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

51%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

52%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

53%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

54%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

55%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

56%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

57%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

58%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

59%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

60%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

61%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

62%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

63%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

64%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

65%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

66%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

67%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

68%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

69%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

70%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

71%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

72%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

73%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

74%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

75%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

76%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

77%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

78%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

79%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

80%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

81%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

82%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

83%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

84%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

85%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

86%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

87%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

88%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

89%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

90%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

91%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

92%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

93%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

94%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

95%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

96%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

97%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

98%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

99%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

100%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

101%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

102%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

103%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

104%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

105%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

106%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

107%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

108%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

109%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

110%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

111%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

112%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

113%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

114%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

115%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

116%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

117%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

118%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

119%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

120%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

121%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

122%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

123%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

124%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

125%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

126%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

10

3%

127%

Ark-Best

10

3%

10

3%

10

**RIP
KIRBY**



Answer: Where the confiding ghosts hung out—AT THEIR OLD HAUNTS.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14						15						16		
17						18					19			
20					21						22			
			23					24	25					
26	27	28					29					30	31	32
33							34					35		
36						37						38		
39						40						41		
42					43							44		
					45									
47	48	49					50	51					52	53
55							56					57		
58							59					60		
61							62					63		

ACROSS		41. Grownpins	19. Custom
1 Traffic sound	42. Algerian port	21. Black cushions	23. Sole
5 Oodles	43. Ascend gold	25. ——— luxury	26. Of a Mideast land: Prefix
10 Islands: Fr.	47. Citizen of Muscat	27. Of a Mideast land: Prefix	28. Alpine region: Var.
14 Other: Sp.	50. Street	29. Noted English highwayman	30. How sarelines are packed
15 Course	51. Noisemaker	31. ——— the bottle	32. Vales
16 ——— me tangere	53. Drum sound	34. Echoes	37. Miss Vague
17 Possessive	57. Princess of Greek myth	38. Rhythmic sound	40. Worth
18 Nursery rhyme	58. Toad	41. Notion	43. Contribute
19 Make a musical goof	59. Make sure of	44. Scott's Lucy	46. Set ——— of exchange
22 Dirties	60. Proboscis	47. Scraps	48. Wellington of Giants
23 Blue dye	61. Ditto	49. Particle	51. Natives: Suffix
24 Strawberry	62. Ruhr city	52. Heath	53. Bride of Lohengrin
26 Made of stone	63. Suffix for Volgo or Lenin	54. Interviewer: Rax	56. Enzyme: Suffix
29 Little-bell sounds	DOWN		
33 Met highlights	1 Big sound	45. Contribute	
34 Spending money at GUM	2 Small case	46. Scott's Lucy	
35 Nothing	3 Does wrong	47. Scraps	
36 Role	4 Solicit in a way	48. Wellington of Giants	
37 Town on Lake Geneva	5 Kind of fruit	49. Particle	
38 Jerk	6 Heartless	51. Natives: Suffix	
39 Yoko	7 Eban	52. Heath	
40 Plateaus	8 Screeds	53. Bride of Lohengrin	
41 Indonesian name for New Guinea	9 Norm: Abbr.	54. Interviewer: Rax	
42 Nonsense	10 Bottled ———	56. Enzyme: Suffix	
	11 Suburb near Passaic		
	12 Hebrew month		
	13 Kin		

Sides Disappointed Talks Still Stalled Even With Mediator

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—The baseball strike which has paralyzed the opening of the season remained deadlocked today after two-hour meetings of player and owner representatives with the government's chief labor mediator.

Finley Says Compromise Is Needed

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP).—Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, today urged baseball commissioners to call a meeting of major league owners for tomorrow to expedite settlement of the baseball strike with a compromise "by both parties."

Finley said at least three other owners now have indicated they could change their stand against continued negotiations taken in last week's meeting of owners in Chicago.

Unseeded Czech Beats Mrs. King In Tennis Final

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10 (AP).—Unseeded Marie Neumanova of Czechoslovakia scored a first major tennis victory with a 6-4, 6-3 upset of top-seeded Billie Jean King in the final of the Virginia Slims International tennis tournament.

Neumanova, 25, earned \$100. She had won only \$1,575 in 10 previous tournaments this year.

U.S. Olympians Low in Soccer in Munich Prep

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (UPI).—Charles Durocher took a loss from Stan Startzel and hit a right-handed corner of the net five minutes into the game last night as the Philadelphia All-Stars dealt the U.S. Olympic soccer team a 1-0 loss, its first in preparation for the Munich games.

Alex Spector of Israel, and a substitute of the University of Pennsylvania, shut out the Olympians in the first half while Art Zubrovski, a former Philadelphia Textile star, blanked them in the second half.

The Olympic squad has survived the first round of the Olympic eliminations with victories over Barbados, El Salvador and a draw with Mexico and Jamaica.

and John Gaherin, representing the owners, returned to New York after meeting with Counts. They plan to report to their respective sides and possibly will meet again later today.

Counts brought both sides together in his Labor Department office after President Nixon expressed hope the 10-day strike could be settled and regular season play begin.

Miller said he was hopeful that the dispute could be ended. But when asked if today's bargaining discussions brought settlement closer, he replied, "I can't say that either."

Gaherin also said he was "always hopeful" of ending any labor dispute. He added: "I think Mr. Counts' involvement has been helpful and I'm glad he is taking an interest in this case."

"At issue is the players' request for binding arbitration on a technical question, concerning their pension fund. They want surplus money already in the fund to be used to raise retirement benefits."

The owners oppose that use of the money, and have said they consider the suggestion of arbitration "offensive."

Miller expressed disappointment that the mediation meeting had not "made the kind of substantial agreement that leads to a solution."

Gaherin said he thought the dispute would be "soluble with the assistance of Mr. Counts."

Counts presiding, the session got started 20 minutes ahead of time as Miller and Gaherin flew on the same flight from New York to Washington. They appeared relaxed and both said they did not anticipate any lengthy bargaining session.

Miller commented: "Each time we meet we move an inch."

Gaherin said: "I'm always hopeful for a settlement."

Counts met separately with both sides shortly after the mediation session began.

Counts first called both sides together late Saturday, after receiving a call from Nixon, a longtime sports fan, who was quoted by Counts as saying, "He was very much interested in getting the season started."

Gaherin yesterday first asked for a postponement of the talks with the mediator because of "momentum" in private talks with Miller, then reversed himself two hours later without explanation.

With Counts presiding, the session got started 20 minutes ahead of time as Miller and Gaherin flew on the same flight from New York to Washington. They appeared relaxed and both said they did not anticipate any lengthy bargaining session.

Miller commented: "Each time we meet we move an inch."

Gaherin said: "I'm always hopeful for a settlement."

Counts met separately with both sides shortly after the mediation session began.

Counts first called both sides together late Saturday, after receiving a call from Nixon, a longtime sports fan, who was quoted by Counts as saying, "He was very much interested in getting the season started."

Gaherin yesterday first asked for a postponement of the talks with the mediator because of "momentum" in private talks with Miller, then reversed himself two hours later without explanation.

With Counts presiding, the session got started 20 minutes ahead of time as Miller and Gaherin flew on the same flight from New York to Washington. They appeared relaxed and both said they did not anticipate any lengthy bargaining session.

Miller commented: "Each time we meet we move an inch."

Gaherin said: "I'm always hopeful for a settlement."

Counts met separately with both sides shortly after the mediation session began.

Counts first called both sides together late Saturday, after receiving a call from Nixon, a longtime sports fan, who was quoted by Counts as saying, "He was very much interested in getting the season started."

Gaherin yesterday first asked for a postponement of the talks with the mediator because of "momentum" in private talks with Miller, then reversed himself two hours later without explanation.

With Counts presiding, the session got started 20 minutes ahead of time as Miller and Gaherin flew on the same flight from New York to Washington. They appeared relaxed and both said they did not anticipate any lengthy bargaining session.

Miller commented: "Each time we meet we move an inch."

Gaherin said: "I'm always hopeful for a settlement."

Counts met separately with both sides shortly after the mediation session began.

Counts first called both sides together late Saturday, after receiving a call from Nixon, a longtime sports fan, who was quoted by Counts as saying, "He was very much interested in getting the season started."

Gaherin yesterday first asked for a postponement of the talks with the mediator because of "momentum" in private talks with Miller, then reversed himself two hours later without explanation.

With Counts presiding, the session got started 20 minutes ahead of time as Miller and Gaherin flew on the same flight from New York to Washington. They appeared relaxed and both said they did not anticipate any lengthy bargaining session.

Miller commented: "Each time we meet we move an inch."

Gaherin said: "I'm always hopeful for a settlement."

Counts met separately with both sides shortly after the mediation session began.

Counts first called both sides together late Saturday, after receiving a call from Nixon, a longtime sports fan, who was quoted by Counts as saying, "He was very much interested in getting the season started."



"NOTHING" IN THE BOOK SAYS THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN STRIKES.

Black Hawks Sweep Series With Penguins

PITTSBURGH, April 10 (UPI).—Pittsburgh scored only 12 seconds after the start of a sudden-death overtime period to give the Chicago Black Hawks a 6-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins last night, completing a four-game sweep of their first-round Stanley Cup best-of-seven playoff series.

Martin's goal, which was the quickest overtime goal in NHL playoff history, was deflected into the net by Tim Horton of Pittsburgh after the puck took a weird bounce off the board behind the goal and caromed in front of the net.

Jim Pappin and Dennis Hull got assists on the goal.

Bobby Hull's three goals, his second playoff hat trick, helped the Black Hawks overcome a 4-2 Pittsburgh lead in the third period.

Rangers 6, Canadiens 4

MONTREAL, April 10 (UPI).—Pete Stenkowski scored the go-ahead goal with 5 minutes 5 seconds to play last night as the New York Rangers took a 3-1 game lead in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup series by beating the Montreal Canadiens, 6-4.

Stenkowski broke a 4-4 tie when he stole the puck from Montreal defenseman J. C. Tremblay.

Blues Tie Series

ST. LOUIS, April 10 (UPI).—Barclay Plager scored on a St. Louis power play in the third period yesterday to give the Blues a 3-2 victory over the Minnesota North Stars in the Stanley Cup playoffs. The triumph dealt the series for the Blues at two victories each with the fifth game tomorrow night in Minnesota.

Plager, who played an outstanding game on defense, took a soft shot from the top of the left faceoff circle at 11:50 of the final period. The puck bounced into the Minnesota net off Cesare Maniago's arm. Phil Roberto and Garry Unger got assists.

NHL Playoffs

New York 6, Montreal 5 (Rosenau 2, Fairbrother, Hadfield, Stenkowski, Irvine; Lemaire, Harper, Cournoyer, Turin).

Boston 6, Toronto 4 (Rogge 3, Reppetto, Westfall, Buecy; Keon, Ellis, McKenny, Henderson).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Czechoslovakia, Russia Tied For Hockey Lead

FRAGUE, April 10 (AP).—Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union won today to remain in a tie for first place in the world ice hockey championships.

The Soviet Union routed Finland, 10-2, and Czechoslovakia thrashed West Germany, 10-2. Both winners are now undefeated in three games and have six points in the six-team tournament.

Finland and Sweden are tied for third place, each with two points, while West Germany and Switzerland are pointless.

ABA Rockets Tie Pacers' Series

DENVER, April 10 (UPI).—The Denver Rockets defeated the backboards yesterday and beat Indiana, 108-99, to force their American Basketball Association playoff series into the seventh and deciding game.

The Rockets and Pacers, each with three victories, will meet Thursday in Indianapolis to determine which club meets Utah.

Denver grabbed 69 rebounds to key 44 for Indiana as Julius Erving led the Rockets with 18.

ABA Playoffs

Denver 108, Indiana 99 (Rock 24, Sluggins 19; Daniels 25, Kistler 15).

Bucks Hold Lakers to 8 In Period Take Opener In NBA Playoff

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 10 (UPI).—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 33 points and Milwaukee limited the Los Angeles Lakers to eight points in the third quarter as the defending champion Bucks ran off with a 93-72 victory yesterday in the opening playoff game between the National Basketball Association's powerhouses.

It was the lowest point total in Laker history and Milwaukee accomplished it against a Los Angeles team that won an NBA record 69 games and led the league in scoring with an average of 121 points a game.

The intimidating 7-foot-2 Jabbar completely dominated 7-foot-1 Wilt Chamberlain, scoring 21 of his points in the second half. Chamberlain scored 10 points, though pulling in 26 rebounds.

The Lakers' high-scoring guards, Jerry West and Gail Goodrich, added with eight and ten points as the Lakers shot less than 25 percent in the game.

Jabbar was assisted by the strong play of Curtis Perry, a 6-foot 11-inch forward who had 20 rebounds.

The Lakers were still in the game at halftime, trailing 37-34. But Milwaukee, which ranked second in defense this season, outscored the Lakers 14-2 in the first 4 minutes 49 seconds of the second half for a 51-36 advantage.

That was the game as the Bucks left with a 68-42 lead at the end of three quarters after outscoring Los Angeles, 31-8, in the third period.

The second game of the best-of-seven Western Conference final series will be held here Wednesday night. It then moves to Milwaukee for the third and fourth contests.

Celtics Take Playoff

ATLANTA, April 10 (UPI).—The Boston Celtics opened with a 41-point first quarter yesterday and rolled on to defeat the Atlanta Hawks, 121-81, and win their NBA Eastern Division semifinal playoff, 4 games to 2.

The Celtics, who will meet the winner of the Baltimore-New York playoff, once again got excellent support from their bench. Steve Kuberski came in to contribute 22 points, Don Nelson collected 14 and Art Williams 14.

Dave Cowens and John Havlicek scored 20 points each to lead the Celtics. Cowens grabbed 20 rebounds.

Pete Maravich, who kept Atlanta in contention in the first quarter with 20 points, finished with 37.

Knicks 106, Bulls 82

BALTIMORE, April 10 (NYT).—Ending a seven-game streak of playoff frustration and defeat that spanned three seasons, the New York Knicks routed the Baltimore Bullets, 106-82, in the fifth game of their first-round Eastern Conference playoff series yesterday at Civic Center.

The victory was the first by a visiting team in the four-of-seven-game series, giving the Knicks a 3-3 advantage. The Knicks can capture the series and advance to the Eastern Conference final by winning either the sixth game tomorrow in New York or—if it becomes necessary—a seventh game here Friday night.

The Knicks, who had lost seven straight playoff decisions to the Bulls at Civic Center, were in complete charge yesterday, outplaying and outscoring Baltimore in every quarter.

Earl Monroe and Jerry Lucas scored 23 points apiece to lead the Knicks, while 19 points apiece were scored by Walt Frazier, with 19.

NBA Playoff

New York 106, Baltimore 82 (Lucas 20, Frazier 19, Monroe 23; Bullock 20, Bolton 12, Albritton 11, Covens 26, Rayless 22; Maravich 37, Henderson, Bledsoe, Carter, Taylor).

Milwaukee 93, Los Angeles 72 (Jabbar 33, Perry 20, West 14, Goodrich 10; Chamberlain 10, West 14, Goodrich 10, Chamberlain 10, West 14, Goodrich 10).

Atlanta 81, Boston 121 (Havlicek 20, Cowens 20, Kuberski 22, Nelson 14, Williams 14; Maravich 37, Havlicek 20, Cowens 20, Kuberski 22, Nelson 14, Williams 14).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

New York 6, Montreal 5 (Rosenau 2, Fairbrother, Hadfield, Stenkowski, Irvine; Lemaire, Harper, Cournoyer, Turin).

Boston 6, Toronto 4 (Rogge 3, Reppetto, Westfall, Buecy; Keon, Ellis, McKenny, Henderson).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

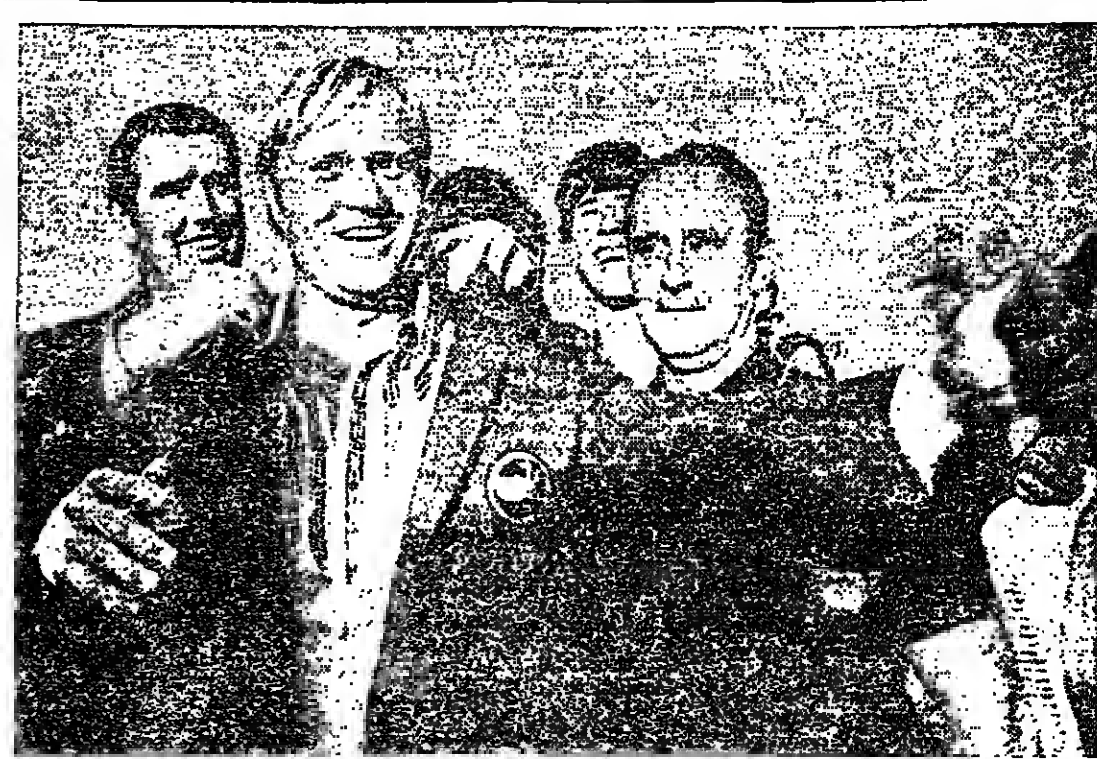
New York 6, Montreal 5 (Rosenau 2, Fairbrother, Hadfield, Stenkowski, Irvine; Lemaire, Harper, Cournoyer, Turin).

Boston 6, Toronto 4 (Rogge 3, Reppetto, Westfall, Buecy; Keon, Ellis, McKenny, Henderson).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).



THE JACKET FITS—Masters winner Jack Nicklaus is helped into green jacket, the symbol of the Masters champion, by Charles Coody, left, who won last year.

1 Down, 3 to Go for Nicklaus Slam

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (NYT).

As the Masters champion, Jack Nicklaus achieved yesterday an opportunity for an unparalleled golf grand slam—to become the winner of the Masters, United States Open, British Open and the Professional Golf Association tournament in the same year.

But he's trying to keep it out of his mind.

"I didn't think about it until somebody brought it up just now in the press room, not really," Nicklaus said.

"This is the Masters. I want to save the problem for such a slam, Nicklaus laughed and said:

"They're down from 100,000 to 1, to 1,000 to 1."

But the 32-year-old golfer, who has won 12 major championships, only one less than Bobby Jones' record, acknowledged that the two opens and the PGA tournament will be played this year over three of his favorite courses.

Peble Beach in California in June, Muirfield in Scotland in July, and Oakland Hills in Birmingham, Mich., in August.

Good Scheduling

"When they were scheduled, I thought I had a good chance to win all four," Nicklaus said, "but to put them together in the same year is something else."

Nicklaus has won three tournaments at Pebble Beach in his career—the United States Amateur title in 1961, the Bing Crosby tournament in 1967 and this year.

"Between now and the United States Open," said Nicklaus, "I'll be thinking about Pebble Beach, about playing the types of shots that I'll need to win there. I'm only going to play a few tournaments between now and then—the Tournament of Champions, Dallas and the Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium Golf Tournament in Memphis. But I'm not committed yet to those last two."

As to how he will attempt to combat the grand-slam atmosphere that now exists, he laughed and said:

"I think I'll probably affect my wife more than it will me. I've said all along that it's silly to think about a grand slam until you've won the first three, and you're going into the PGA tournament."

Regarding his fourth Masters title, which tied Arnold Palmer's record, he credited his work Saturday night on the practice tee.

NBA Playoff

New York 106, Baltimore 82 (Lucas 20, Frazier 19, Monroe 23; Bullock 20, Bolton 12, Albritton 11, Covens 26, Rayless 22; Maravich 37, Henderson, Bledsoe, Carter, Taylor).

Milwaukee 93, Los Angeles 72 (Jabbar 33, Perry 20, West 14, Goodrich 10; Chamberlain 10, West 14, Goodrich 10, Chamberlain 10, West 14, Goodrich 10).

Atlanta 81, Boston 121 (Havlicek 20, Cowens 20, Kuberski 22, Nelson 14, Williams 14; Maravich 37, Havlicek 20, Cowens 20, Kuberski 22, Nelson 14, Williams 14).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

New York 6, Montreal 5 (Rosenau 2, Fairbrother, Hadfield, Stenkowski, Irvine; Lemaire, Harper, Cournoyer, Turin).

Boston 6, Toronto 4 (Rogge 3, Reppetto, Westfall, Buecy; Keon, Ellis, McKenny, Henderson).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

New York 6, Montreal 5 (Rosenau 2, Fairbrother, Hadfield, Stenkowski, Irvine; Lemaire, Harper, Cournoyer, Turin).

Boston 6, Toronto 4 (Rogge 3, Reppetto, Westfall, Buecy; Keon, Ellis, McKenny, Henderson).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Roberto, O'Shea, Plager; Drouin, Orsatti).

Cal 4, Pittsburgh 5 (B. Hull 2, D. Hull, Pappin, Martin; Schinkel 2, Apps, Schuck, Lettier).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

LIFE INSURANCE
We have two openings in the most progressive agency in Europe serving British, French, German and American markets. We are offering the top salary and benefits to a person with a minimum of 5 years' experience in life insurance. Write to: The Life Insurance Company, 100, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

MINERVE RECRUITS FOR AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS
French, Belgian, Dutch or German speaking. Excellent salary. French required. English an advantage. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

U.S. BANKING FIELD Place Vendôme
BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, English mother-tongue, fluent French, excellent references. Apply to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

D.S.P.I. in Paris
Important firm in Paris. Knowledge of shorthand, typing, French, English, German or Italian. Write or phone: 91, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

SOCIETE SETSIS A.D.
Executive Secretary, English mother-tongue, fluent French, excellent references. Apply to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

N.I.S.L. Member
Important firm in Paris. Knowledge of shorthand, typing, French, English, German or Italian. Write or phone: 91, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

FRENCH VENTURA AGENCY
We are offering the top salary and benefits to a person with a minimum of 5 years' experience in life insurance. Write to: The Life Insurance Company, 100, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-61.

Wanted good female sales rep
to cover sales and new administration in French-speaking countries. Must be bilingual and have character. Write to: M. J. Minerve, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel: 21-61-6

